Memorial Hall
Nov 90 2 copies

ANDOVER TOWNSMAN

Andover, every where and always, first, last.—the manly, straight-forward, sober, patriotic, New England Town.—PHILLIPS BROOKS.

Vol. IV. No. 34. ANDOVER, MASS., FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1891. $2.00 PER YEAR

THOSE
GENTLEMEN

Who enjoy tailor fitting Garments that are made and trimmed as they should be, and at reasonable price, will find those of our manufacture will please them.

Bicknell Bros.

Shakespeare Says.

"To be well dres't
Oft' supersedes the rest."

Shakespeare was not in the clothing business, and he did not know anything about modern methods, but some of the things he said three hundred years ago couldn't have been any truer if he had a nineteenth century experience. You never can tell just what sort of an impression you are creating, but you can make up your mind that favorable impressions and tasteful attire usually go together. It isn't the amount of money you spend for your clothing that counts; it is the way you spend it. An unbecoming suit is dear at any price. It isn't worth accepting as a gift.

One of the strong arguments we have to offer in favor of our clothing establishment is that we are specially careful not to allow customers to leave it clad in unbecoming garments.

We take special care, also, that no person shall leave our store with ill-fitting garments. Each and every salesman is expected to know what he is selling, to represent goods just as they are and sell nothing except on its merits. Good, careful judgment in buying has much to do with success of our business.

A successful buyer must combine good taste and good judgment. Good taste tells him what to buy, and good judgment, how much.

A man not possessed of good taste and good judgment, is entirely out of place in selecting goods for the retail trade, in these days when the people in general are so highly educated and tasteful in attire.

The ancient saying that "Goods well bought are half sold," never was truer than now. Each garment and article that goes into our stock is marked in plain figures, and at prices which means honest value to the purchaser so that a boy or any person not posted in goods or values gets the same value for his money as the expert buyer. Our customers are allowed to know what they want, and if the same is not in our stock they are not unreasonably urged to buy what they do not want. In our opinion, the man who buys a thing and pays his money for it, deserves the privilege of deciding what it shall be and how it shall be made.

THOSE
GENTLEMEN

Who have purchased our black Jersey Shirts that are marked "fast black" and which have proved otherwise, will get satisfaction by reporting at our Store.

Bicknell Bros.

Bicknell Brothers, Clothiers, Essex St., Lawrence, Mass.

J. F. RICHARDS, M.D.
Residence and Office
Cor. Main St. and Punchard Avenue.

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Office and Residence, 43 Main Street.
OFFICE HOURS.
Till 9 A.M.; 1 to 3 P.M.; after 6 P.M.

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SURGEON & HOMEOPATHIC PHYSICIAN
49 MAIN STREET
Office Hours, until 9 a. m.; 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.

J. A. LEITCH, M. D.
Office Hours, till 8.30 A.M., 1 to 3 and after 7 P.M.
Barnard's Block, Andover.

DR. C. H. GILBERT,
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OFFICE HOURS:—8 to 12.30 A.M. 2 to 5.30 P.M.
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RUSSELL, PHOTOGRAPHER: New Studio in the Gleason Building, opposite B. & L. Depot, Lawrence. Take the ELEVATOR.

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SUPPLIES!
FINE
Lawn * Tennis
GOODS
—AT—
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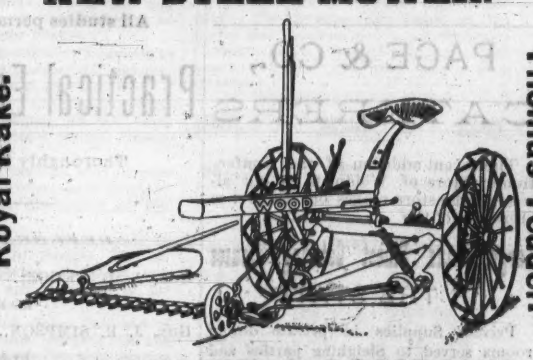
Strawberries!
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EVERY
DAY.

J. H. CAMPION & Co.

IN OUR
Market Basket
YOU WILL FIND
New Cabbage,
New Onions,
Dandelions,
Spinach,
Lettuce,
Radishes,
Cucumbers,
Rhubarb,
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We Aim To Keep
Best of Meats, Poultry,
and Canned Goods.
Next Door to Post Office.
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M. E. AUSTIN & COMPANY,
Successors to Austin & Waller, 205 to 207 Essex Street,
LAWRENCE MASS.

LOCAL NEWS.

George Higginbottom, who went to England, has returned to town.

The 25th annual meeting of the Sunday School Convention of Merrimac River Baptist Association was held in Lowell on Wednesday, the 3d inst. Moderator, S. F. Snell of Lawrence. Baptisms reported from the schools, 193. Rev. Mr. Blackburn of Lowell, our orator on Memorial Day, made a telling address on "How to occupy the Review Sabbath in the Sunday School."

Mr. W. Garrett wishes us to inform his patrons that he will not be able to tune pianos in Andover after the 18th inst. until Sept. 15th, as he leaves for Mt. Desert on the 20th, but will attend to any orders if left at the Bookstore from the 15th to 16th.

The Stoneham base ball team defeated the Phillips nine Memorial day afternoon by a score of 6 to 2. Howe and Turner both pitched good ball, but the former had a shade the best of it. Andover's few errors were costly. The feature of the game was a running catch by Crawford, left fielder for Phillips.

The baccalaureate sermon to the graduating class of the Seminary will be preached by Prof. Smyth at the Chapel at the service next Sunday afternoon, which begins at 4.30.

Among the inventories of estates filed at Probate Court, Monday, in Salem, was that of John Busfield of this town, for $2292.92.

The Bar Harbor correspondent of a Boston paper last week, says in speaking of summer residents who take interest in local affairs. Mrs. Austin Phelps, who will come next week, makes the Congregational Sunday school her especial care. Not only through the summer but during the winter she remembers it. Last Easter she sent cards to every scholar with their names and hers written on its back in her own hand.

W. H. Higgins took a party of young men on his tally-ho to the races at Lawrence, Memorial Day afternoon.

Will Chesley, of New York, has been visiting his parents in town.

John Pray drove a party of Abbot Academy girls to Bradford Saturday afternoon.

To-morrow afternoon the Phillips nine will play the annual game with the Yale Freshmen at 2.30 on the campus and a close game may be expected.

A. H. Ross of the Senior class in the Seminary has accepted a call the Hillside church, Omaha, Neb.

Miss Alice Rhodes spent a few days the first part of the week in Portland, Me.

Those, who have occasion to drive over the West Parish road past the residence of Peter D. Smith, at the present time, should not fail to take a look at the beautiful cluster of rhododendrons, which sets in the middle of the lawn, and it would be well worth the time of anyone, who cares at all for flowers to make a special trip there to see them while in bloom By invitation of Mr. Smith it was the privilege of the writer to view them this week and it was indeed a handsome sight. It is the largest cluster in town, and it is doubtful of many such clusters, including the different variety of colors, can be found anywhere. It was a pleasure also to walk over the grounds belong to Mr. Smith and see the many other handsome plants and flowers which are evidently well cared for. Mr. Smith is still making improvements about the lawns and driveway and when completed it will make a residence of which Andover may be proud.

Prof. and Mrs. Churchill gave their annual reception to the two advanced classes of the Seminary, the Draper readers of Abbot Academy, and several other friends last Friday evening and as usual it was an enjoyable occasion.

The Phillips Andover-Exeter base ball game occurs at Exeter one week from to-morrow.

The Biddeford, Me., papers speak in high terms of the Memorial Day address by Mr. William Rader of the senior class in the Seminary and pastor of the Second Congregational Church in that place. The following clippings are taken from the daily papers of that place:

Then followed an oration by Rev. William Rader which has never had an equal in this city, being extemporaneous and waking up a deal of enthusiasm; capping each climax with a beautiful well-rounded, logical and rhetorical thought that made all of his listening admirers, who regretted that the time sped by so swiftly, desiring to listen longer to the able young speaker, who is easily reaching the front rank of orators.—*Standard.*

The audience listened to the most able and eloquent Memorial address heard in the hall in recent years, if indeed its equal has ever been heard upon the occasion. It was delivered by Rev. William Rader with a force and eloquence which carried the attention of the audience, swayed its sympathies and stirred its patriotism and was an address to which no printed extract can do justice.—*Journal.*

The Engine Company was out for practice Wednesday night and afterwards held its regular monthly meeting. W. H. McTernen and W. B. Morse tendered their resignations; John S. Harnden has been appointed engineman, Geo. E. Morse janitor, and William Napier will sleep in the house.

At St. Augustine's Church next Sunday morning at 8.30 mass, first communion will be administered to a class of children by Rev. J. J. Ryan, and at 10.30 mass the sacrament of Confirmation by Bishop Williams. At 3 o'clock in the afternoon will occur the annual June procession.

The annual Draper Prize Speaking at Phillips Academy occurs next Friday evening. The following are the speakers: Yardley, Atha, P.A. '91; King, P.S. '91; Wadhams, Robinson, P.A. '92; Williams, P.A. '93; Goodall, P.S. '93.

The farmers excursion to Amherst next Thursday and Friday promises to be very interesting. Round trip tickets from Andover via. the Boston & Maine will be sold for $3.00.

The Selectmen with the remaining member of the Board of Health, Dr. C. E. Abbott, met Monday morning, and elected James H. Smith and Howell F. Wilson to fill the vacancies caused by the deaths of S. K. Johnson and H. A. Bodwell.

Melville Day of New York, who offered to erect one of the proposed new dormitories for Phillips Academy, was in town last Friday, staying at Prof. Taylor's. In the evening he was serenaded by the Glee Club, and after being introduced by Prof. Taylor, made a few remarks. He was also loudly cheered by the boys.

The Boston Athletics defeated the Phillips nine Wednesday afternoon 8 to 2. Only two hits were made of Turner, and he struck out fourteen men.

Rev. and Mrs. F. H. Johnson have gone to their residence at Bar Harbor for the summer.

Mad dog was the cry heard about 1.00 coming from the Intermediate School, where scholars and teachers we in a stage of excitement, caused by a dog getting into the basement just as the scholars were going into school, and biting several children. The dog had no signs of madness, but being in a strange place and some of the scholars teasing him probably made him a little ugly, and so before he could be driven out he had bitten some six or seven children, Arline Manning, Edna Young, a small Downing girl, and Annie Johnson, daughter of Joseph Johnson, receiving quite serious bites. The dog belonged to John Jowett, and had probably followed his little girl to school. She took him home, and Mr. Jowett had Chief of Police Cheever shoot him. Medical aid was summoned, and the children attended to.

Andover defeats Exeter in Athletic Tournament.

Quite a large number of spectators saw the Phillips Andover athletes defeat the New Hampshire representatives Wednesday afternoon. Exeter was pretty confident of winning, and Andover's supporters rather expected defeat. It was, however, a very close contest, Andover obtaining 46 points to 44 of Exeter. The intercollegiate system of scoring was used, giving five points to the winner, three to the second, and one to the third. P.A. won six first places and would have won the hurdle race easily but for the falling of Woodruff. The result was as follows:

100-yards dash—Woodruff, P.A., first; Sayre, P.E., second; Quarrier, P.A., third. Time, 11s.

Half mile dash—Davis, P.A., first; Arnold, P.E., second; Young, P.A., third. Time, 2m. 9s., breaking both school records.

Running high jump—Sheldon, P.A., first; Dobson, P.E., and Sayre, P.E., tie for second. Distance, 5 feet, 5 3-4 inches.

Putting shot—Sayre, P.E., first; Coyne, P.E., second; Hopkins, P.A., third. Distance, 32 feet 4 1-2 inches.

220-yards dash—Woodruff, P.A., first; Sayre, P.E., second; Phelon, P.E., third. Time, 24 2-5s., breaking Andover's record.

One mile run—Dodge, P.E., first; Holbrook, P.A., second; Osborne, P.A., third. Time, 5m. 4s.

Pole vault—Sheldon, P.A., first; Willets, P.A., second; Brown, P.E., third. Distance, 8 feet 1-2 inch.

120-yards hurdle—3 1-2 feet; Dobson, P.E., first; Woodruff, P.A., second; Allen, P.A., third. Time, 20 1-5s.

Quarter-mile run—Lapham, P.A., first; Montgomery, P.E., second; Davis, P.A., third. Time, 57 1-5s.

Running broad jump—Sayre, P.E., first; Dobson, P.E., second; Sheldon, P.A., third. Distance, 19 feet 3 3-4 inches.

Judges, J. G. Lathrop, G. S. Mandell, and W. L. Phelps. Timekeepers, J. G. Lathrop and F. D. Fiske, Harvard. Starter, R. S. Hale, Harvard. Clerk of course, G. K. King.

Buckien's Arnica Salve.

The best Salve in the world for Cuts Bruises, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles, or no pay required. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction, or money refuded. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by Arthur Bliss.

The Andover Brass Band expects to accompany the Knight Templars of Lawrence on an excursion to Lake Winnipesaukee June 24 and 25.

The first band concert of the season will be given in Elm Square to-night at 8 o'clock.

Remember the meeting in regard to a Fourth of July celebration in the Town Hall next Wednesday night at 8 o'clock.

Mrs. Moses Foster gave a very enjoyable tea at her residence yesterday.

The eightieth anniversary of the Society of Inquiry will occur at the Andover Seminary Chapel on Tuesday, June 9, at 7.45 p.m. Addresses by the students on missionary topics. Music will be furnished by the Phillips Glee Club.

John F. Kimball, treasurer of the Andover Savings Bank, has purchased a lot of land on the corner of School and Central Streets, and will build a residence there. C. B. Mason has the contract.

J. H. Richardson's horse Twang won his race in three straight heats at Lawrence last Saturday.

Michael Stack of this town and Miss Kate McNamara of Somerville, were united in marriage Thursday morning at St. Augustine's Church by Rev. J. J. Ryan.

Miss Charlotte A., daughter of Edwin Upton, died in Salem last Saturday at the age of 42 years. Funeral services were held at the South Church vestry, Wednesday afternoon, Rev. J. J. Blair officiating.

Abbot Academy Musicale.

Those who attended the musicale at Abbot Academy, Tuesday evening, enjoyed a very pleasant occasion. All the performers were pupils of Mr. Downs, and the choice of the music as well as the unusual excellence of its performers reflects great credit upon him as a musician and a teacher. That it was the best school concert ever given in Andover, was the general remark. It is unnecessary to give any special mention, where all do so well, and many enthusiastic listeners, wondered if Handel would not have enjoyed hearing his wonderful "Fire Music" rendered in so spirited and noble a fashion, while the Beethoven with the Saint Sains variations will be remembered many a day by all. Mr. Downs is to be congratuladed for such apt pupils; the pupils for so gifted a teacher; and Abbot Academy for possessing such pupils and such a teacher. Last, but not least, we heartily congratulate ourselves that we had the opportunity to enjoy it.

Card of Thanks.

The children of the late Samuel Raymond desire to express their appreciation of the care and faithful service, both from proprietor and assistants at the Elm House, that was given to their father in his last days of failing strength; and also, their gratitude for the constant and kind attention of all other friends and acquaintances.

EDWARD G. RAYMOND,
EDITH G. RAYMOND.

Sunday Services for June 7.

SOUTH CHURCH.—10.30 A. M. Rev. J. J. Blair will preach. Sunday School at noon. Evening Service at 7.15.

CHRIST CHURCH.—Morning service at 10.30. Rev. Frederic Palmer will preach. Evening Service at 7.15.

FREE CHURCH.—Sermon at 10.30 by Rev. F. A. Wilson. Y.P.S.C.E. at 6.15 p.m. Lecture "The duties of young people" at 7 p.m.

CHAPEL.—Morning at 10.30. Vesper Service at 4.30 Baccalaureate sermon to the Senior Class of the Seminary. Prof. Smyth will preach.

WEST CHURCH.—Preaching service at 10.30 by Rev. Frederic W. Greene. Sunday school at 12 M. Evening at 7 in the vestry, also in Osgood and Abbott districts.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—Preaching at 10.30 by Rev. H. Knowles Willcox. Missionary service at 7.

ST. AUGUSTINE'S CHURCH.—Services at 8.30 A.M. and 3.30 P.M. 10.30 A.M. High Mass and sermon by Rev. J. J. Ryan.

Advertised Letters.

The following is the list of unclaimed letters advertised June 1, 1891.

Andover Shoe Co.,	Lovejoy, Geo. G.
Connolly, Mhomas	Lynch, Mrs. Arthur
Devane, Margaret	Mason, Mrs. F. O.
Hagget, Mrs. Linna	Green, Dr. J. O.
Thayer, Bayard.	

Births.

In Ballardvale, May 29, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Moody.

In Andover, May 31, a daughter to Mr. and Mrs. Abbott Erving.

Everybody knows that at this season the blood is filled with impurities, the accumulation of months. All these impurities and every trace of scrofula, salt rheum, or other diseases may be expelled by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. Be sure to get Hood's.

The Permanent and the Progressive Elements in the Life of the Church.*

BY REV. FREDERIC PALMER.

(Printed by request.)

Many earnest persons are pondering on one of the prominent facts in the ecclesiastical life of our day, and asking the significance of it—the fact that the church, within the life-time of many of us, has been rapidly changing in its apprehension of doctrine, its ritual, its view of itself, its relation to the world at large, and its external marks. Is this a legitimate change? they are asking; is it to be expected? is it in the line of the church's natural growth? is it consistent with a true unity with the church of former ages? Or is it, as is sometimes said, a growing away from the church's former self, a dissolution of the bonds of natural, spiritual continuity? Is there in all this change, anything permanent? Is there, in the permanence we must believe the church to have, any room for change? What are the relations of these two opposite elements to one another? Is it the case that we may say, with the author of the history of creation, that both the evening and the morning are the day? Many thoughtful persons, within the churches and without, are asking such questions. It is to the former of these classes rather than the latter that I would speak, because the problem presses upon them more insistently, more painfully.

We have all been amused, while at the same time we have been saddened, at hearing men speak of the doctrine, ritual, or functions of the church, as "priestcraft" and of religion as a matter of invention; it happened to be invented in this way; it might just as well have been in that; if those who have religion in charge should decide to change it and make it consist in something different, they could do so; there is nothing in the nature of the case to prevent them. We have smiled at hearing this; it seems to us so very absurd. We have been saddened to think that what we know to be so unchangeable in its nature should be so profoundly misunderstood. I say, we know, for that is a claim we have no hesitation in asserting. Others may think we invent, we fancy, we only vaguely believe. We know that we *know;* that if that word has ever any meaning, if there is any such thing as knowledge, there are truths in the province of religion which we know. And if any one replies that absolute knowledge is everywhere impossible, that there is no such thing as really knowing anything, then we answer that that position is suicide, since to know that there is no knowledge is itself knowledge. And in making our claim to knowing, we deny that we are one whit more dogmatic or arrogant than the geologist, the psychologist, the mathematician, or any other investigator of the universe. There are, we profess, certain absolute facts in the department of religion, as in the department of geology; facts which we do not invent but only discover, facts which we cannot change a hair's breadth by any theological speculations or ecclesiastical councils, such as we are supposed to use in producing our manufactured article, religion.

In every department of life, except theology and art, the existence of absolute facts is recognized as a matter of course. No mathematician is accused of inventing the multiplication table. No geologist is told that the rocks are what he makes them to be. In all the departments of science the popular mind understands correctly the nature of the scientist's task. Certain facts are given in the nature of things; it is the scientist's business to discover what these facts are and to investigate the relations between them.

Here then is our claim for theology; that it is just as truly a science as are the so-called natural sciences; that its facts are just as truly absolute, unmanufactured, and permanent, and the only reason why they are not universally recognized as such or why there is any question about them, is because the province of man's spiritual life is more difficult to penetrate and more obscure than the province of flowers or rocks, and yet is one with which all men are so directly concerned that everybody thinks he understands it and has his theory about it.

I have spoken of theology as if it had a decisive part in the questions we are considering. And it has, though I know the subject with which we started was the permanent and progressive elements in the life of the church. The life of the church is not, it is true, theology. That life consists also in emotion and action. But thought in the long run rules everything. What a man believes he comes to be. And the theology of a church—modified, thank God! by the pressure of daily exigencies, by the agonized cries and the glad laughter of human hearts—the systematized thinking of a church as to the great eternal facts of the universe, must ultimately mould the church and the men and women who compose it.

Here then is the permanent element in the life of the church—certain absolute, unchanging, unalterable facts in her thinking. The data of mathematics are what they are, we say, in the very nature of things, because they cannot be conceived otherwise. Just so, the data of theology have this same inherently necessary character. They are involved in the nature of man and of the universe in which he finds himself. He must understand them in order to understand himself and his surroundings. And they can be conceived really in only one way; and the reason why not all men see them in this one and the same way, is because it requires skilled obrervation and the power of spiritual vision.

What are these data, these inherently necessary facts, lying at the bottom of the constitution of every man, which cannot be conceived as absent, if one would understand himself completely? They happen to be embraced in the Apostles' Creed. Strip off the historic dress in which they are there presented, and we find them in their ultimate condition: That there is a God, who is the origin of the known and the unknown; who is absolutely self-limited, and whose nature is yet incomplete without the existence of other beings. That this God has a human side, which was revealed once in the history of the world in a being who represented completely God under human conditions. That all that is best in the life of the world or of man is not only similar to the divine, but is God himself, directly and spiritually present. That all those in whom is this spirit of God will be bound essentially and organically to one another as well as to Him. That the power which draws men away from God is less strong than the power that draws them to God; that death does not affect the continuity of personal identity; and that spiritual life enables its possessor to share with God complete independence of the conditions of time.

That is a statement of the ultimate facts of man's spiritual constitution and of the conditions of the universe which that constitution must necessarily involve; just as a description of a man's bones, muscles, and organs with their functions would be a statement of the ultimate facts of his physical constitution, and air, food, light, heat, would be conditions of the world which they necessarily involve. Every one of these ultimate spiritual data, with the possible exception of the last two, exists necessarily, for it is implied in any, in each human being. Analyze him into his constituent spiritual parts, and you find these ultimate elements; just as, if you analyze his mind into its constituent mathematical parts, you find as ultimate elements the ideas of sequence, number, likeness, difference; just as, if you analyze his body, you come down to carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen.

Here then is the ultimate basis of all religious truth, the nature of things. *Quod non necesse est, non est.* We believe in God, because His existence is involved in our own. We believe in the Trinity, the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost, because a God without this complexity of essence would be no God, would be blank nothingness. We believe in the Incarnation because since God's spirit is continually embodying itself in various degrees in men, it must inevitably happen that at some time it would embody itself as completely as is possible under human conditions.

All the main doctrines of Christianity then, are according to our belief, just as inevitably necessary as are the facts of mathematics; they have the same basis in the nature of things, and therefore the universal recognition of them, and conformity of men to them, is only a matter of time. When one has seen that basis of certainty, what a sense of absolute security it gives! To feel underfoot the massive strength of necessary truth, of existence of which one can be even surer than he can of his own existence, this is indeed to find one's feet planted on a rock, the Rock of Ages.

But these ultimately necessary facts are one thing; men's opinions about them are another. Deductions, inferences, historical embodiments, developments—these are all matters in which testimony and logic and metaphysics are concerned. How shall we arrive at a knowledge of the ultimate facts, and how distinguish them from men's opinions about them? Just as we do in the other departments of knowledge, by the consensus of trained opinion. The ultimate facts of number—and I keep recurring to mathematics for illustration, because it is the readiest instance of necessary truth—are discovered and attested by the consensus of matheticians. And so the ultimate facts of spiritual life have been discovered and authoritatively attested by the Christian consciousness, working *semper, ubique, et ab omnibus.* And let no one say "Ah, but this abolishes Revelation; religion is surely revealed by God." Yes, but this *is* Revelation, God's voice speaking through the best thought of men. That thought is not human in the sense of non-divine; it is God's own thought, spoken out and revealed through human channels. It is the Divine Word embodied in flesh. For just as we no longer attempt to distinguish between the impulse that leads men to turn towards God and the promptings of the Holy Spirit, between "Christ in you" and "Christ the hope of glory," so we can draw no sharp distinction between the human mind or reason acting by itself, and the Divine mind imparting Revelation.

But this is of course putting the question only one step farther back. If the ultimate facts are attested by revelation, what is the test of revelation? And the answer comes from all the centuries: Authority, or to speak more accurately, authorities. The Bible, the Church, the Creeds, the councils, special religious leaders, those who have stood for each one of us as teachers or ideals, these are all authorities of varying degrees of credibility and value. No one of them determines the truth; it bears witness to it and is determined by it; and each is of worth so far as its witness coincides with that of the ultimate Christian consciousness. The guide-post does not determine the road, but the road determines the guide-post. Maury is an authority on ocean currents. Westcott and Hort are probably the best authorities on the Greek text of the New Testament. Shakespeare is an authority on excellence in English literature. The Church and the Bible are the pre-eminent authorities in the matter of religion.

I have been speaking mainly of the permanent element in the life of the church. But it is likely to be the progressive element that gives us trouble. Devout believers, and especially those who feel the importance of the historic side of religion, are apt to be somewhat surprised when we see plainly that the church is continually changing, and moreover when we suspect that we see that this process of change must forever continue. We feel as if the church really ought to remain fixed; as if its change were a concession to the evil in the world which in the ideal state of things would not be necessary. It ought to be the case, we think, that the church should come to a permanent condition and remain there. And yet we are as far from that condition to-day as ever; and the more plainly we see the real nature of the church's life, the more we see that fixity of condition must always be impossible. Life means growth, and growth is a perpetually renewed creation. The Israelite who tried to keep his pot of manna beyond the due time, found that it became corrupt. So the truth which is the truth of spiritual life becomes corrupt when it is merely "held." The reverent postures and the responses with which the fathers worshipped become mere ritual formalism when blindly practised by the children. The caressing endearments, with which a loving heart feeds itself, become ghastly mockeries when they are repeated apart from the conditions which gave them birth. The profound thought of one generation becomes the dead orthodoxy of the next.

But, granting that the church in every age must change, not all change, we are sure, is true growth. How shall we decide whether each different condition in which the church finds itself, is a step forward or backward, is ripeness or decay? Our Lord answered that question when he said, "Think not that I am come to destroy the Law and the Prophets. I am not come to destroy, but to fulfil." Each stage is to be a completion of the preceding. Each, as it takes up the modes of thought and life which have been handed to it, will endeavor, if it desires to base itself firmly, to find what they were aiming at. It is that aim which is precious. It is that which gives unity with the past. The particular forms of worship, the canons of discipline, the phrases of creed, these are the shell of the church's life; the precious kernel within is the purpose which these are intended to accomplish. Any change which makes that purpose plainer, freer from impeding accidentals, more widely and powerfully operative, is in the interest of the purpose itself. That which gives the essential self of a thought or a practice a greater completeness and a larger hold on men, is helping it to be more truly its real self. Now change by which the self is more fully realized is growth, not decay.

Fulfilment—that is our Lord's designation of His method. The leaf and bud meant a flower. When the perfect, gorgeous bloom has come, bud and leaf have found their fulfilment, and pass lawfully and gladly to decay. The child meant a man; and when the little limbs have grown stalwart and the brain has learned to grasp and to create thought, we know that the purpose which lay undeveloped in the baby in our arms, has been fulfilled. Why do we not complain, when our children grow to maturity, that we have lost them? We do say so, foolishly indeed, when they die in childhood. But why does the mother never say it when she sees the happy crowd of grown-up sons and daughters around her? The *children* are just as truly lost as if they had died in infancy; but the mother knows that the childhood of each has now its fulfilment, and "she remembereth no more her anguish, for joy that a man is born into the world."

It is not always the case that the cessation of the stage means the development of its legitimate successor. For example, there is to-day a wide-spread decay of a belief in a personal devil. That may mean a larger apprehension of the spiritual nature of evil, and a greater conviction of its negative character and the positive, all-conquering might of good. If that is what is driving out the belief and taking its place, it is a higher development of the essential character of the belief itself. But that belief may have reached its decay through feebleness of thought, and laxity of spiritual fibre, through an unwillingness to believe anything hard or unpleasing, and an ignorance of the compelling power of the ultimate fact which obliges this belief to be held by one spiritually sane, in some form, crude if not developed; and that is moral decay.

Public charity is undergoing a similar transformation. Antiquity bade you be charitable to one of your own family, your tribe, your nation. Then came the first Christian century; and behold, what a wondrous stride in advance, when it was proclaimed that charity knew no national boundaries, but that the Gentile was to be pitied and relieved equally with the Jew! "Give to him that asketh thee." But we are discovering that to give to every one that asks, is the direct way of increasing pauperism and misery, not diminishing them; and therefore we are fulfilling the command of Our Lord and the behest of charity, not by giving to every one that asketh, but by not giving. From relieving a few here and there, which was the highest height the sympathetic mind of the early church could conceive, we have risen to the lofty ambition of preventing pauperism and misery altogether. It is the same end, but seen with a far wider scope. It is the fulfilment of the early church's dream, but in a manner completer than they knew. If, however, I refuse to give to the tramp who begs, because I find it too much trouble or because I am too niggardly, I am not fulfilling the ends of the law, either in the primitive or in any developed way. The law of charity and I have different ends in view. It is one thing to refuse a beggar in order to diminish pauperism; it is another to refuse in order to spare my pocket.

The question is continually arising, "What is it that constitutes union with the church of former ages?" and each generation is answering more or less clearly that it is community of aim which binds us to the past, and not the adoption of the same methods for expressing and reaching that aim. Take that instance, often referred to, in the department of doctrine, the resurrection of the body. To the early believers, the body seemed essential to the continued existence of the soul. Soul severed wholly from body, they could not conceive. And so for hundreds of years the resurrection of the body meant a belief in the literal resurrection of the flesh and bones that had gone down into the grave. But we have come to believe that this particular body is not necessary to life hereafter, and more than that, that it is impossible it should ever be produced again from the dust into which it falls. But we hold this not negatively, as a diminution of belief, but as an enlargement, as the fulfilment of the faith held for ages. For it was the belief in the continuity of existence and the preservation of personal identity that was the precious centre of the doctrine of the resurrection. The accidental dress it wore was a matter of little importance. The faith itself we joyfully and firmly hold; and so with confidence and in honesty we say, "I believe in the resurrection of the body."

Take another example, one in the department of ritual. The administration of the Holy Communion in all churches at the present time bears hardly any likeness to the Lord's Supper of the first century. But it is the logical development of it; the aim and all that was distinctive of the aim are the same in both. The differences are such as have been found necessary in order to make that aim say its say to our time, and so we rightly hold the Holy Communion as at present administered, to have been ordained by Our Lord Himself.

Or, take an example of a custom. The kiss of peace at the celebration of the Eucharist, was universal in the early church. There is no one who desires now to restore the custom. We have come to see that purity and kindly feeling among members of a church are best promoted expressly by not using that sign which seemed to the apostle the very seal of the Christian faith. Is not our discontinuance of the custom the custom's fulfilment? Or again, the feast of the new moon held a place in the early church, a place St. Paul speaks of as on the same level of importance with that of the Lord's Day. Yet the former has been felt not to have that essentially valid reason in the nature of things behind it, which has preserved the life of the latter, and it has therefore dropped out of existence. Antiquity does not carry with it here inherent rationality.

The doctrines and practices of the church in any former age are then in their literal application often destructive of the very purposes they were designed to serve; and while they are high in authority for reaching the ultimate facts of religion, our unity with the men of those ages consists not in following them with imitation of thought or action, but in holding in essential integrity the great spiritual realities of faith and practice which they held. The ultimate facts with which religion has to deal are so rooted in the very nature of man and of the universe that a right understanding of them is essential to mental sanity in its completeness. But these facts are continually meeting new conditions in the life of the world; new aspects of them are being discovered. Then the form of expression which the earlier age found complete will become incomplete, so that it must either be abandoned in the interest of the central truth itself, or, if retained, must be interpreted anew. In either case we must follow Our Lord's method: fulfil; destroy not the law and the prophet except in the interest of their own fulfilment. Error can never be driven out except by the positive truth of which it is a distorted part. The special characteristic of Christianity which fits it for a universal religion is its marvellous adaptability, its capacity for realizing itself under all conditions. Nature takes the rain and the sunlight, as they pour down into a garden, and here she changes them to a sparkling dew drop, and there to a blade of grass and there to a rich tint on the cheek of a rose, but they are all manifold expressions of nature's own wealthy life. So the church finds the charter of her existence in that it is ever changing yet ever the same; the forms in which it expresses itself continually varying with the conditions of each age, its essential life abiding unchanged forever.

*A paper read at the meeting of the Eastern Convocation of the Diocese of Mass., in St. Peter's (Epis.) Church, Beverly, April 15, 1891.

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MR. JOHN N. COLE, Of this Paper.

CONDENSED NEWS.

Friday, May 29.

Trouble is expected at Iowa coal mines over the attempt to introduce colored labor.

Newfoundland's action in the French fishery dispute fails to meet English approval.

The race between the Bowdoin crew and the Crescent of Boston on the Charles river was won by the Bowdoins.

While in the midst of his speech before the Presbyterian assembly Judge S. J. Breckenridge of St. Louis fell dead.

Receivers have been appointed for the Star and Hamilton rubber companies and the Trenton China company of Trenton, N. J.

Dr. F. J. Brockway of Hopkinton, N. H., has been appointed demonstrator of anatomy at the College of Physicians and Surgeons in New York city.

W. & J. M. Bent, shoe manufacturers of Cochituate Mass., have suspended. The failure grew out of that of Potter, White Bayley. Liabilities about $150,000.

The Dominican minister at Madrid, referring to the question of the United States' desire for a naval station, says San Domingo "will never cede the smallest territory."

A number of Polish Jews in London have started a movement toward founding a colony in Palestine, and have asked Lord Salisbury to use his good offices in their behalf.

The marriage of Brooklyn's corporation counsel to the daughter of Bishop Littlejohn has been declared by four Episcopal bishops to have been "null and void from the beginning."

Efforts are making to have the work of the Catholic church among immigrants in America follow distinct national lines; that is, to have priest and people of the same nationality.

Saturday, May 30.

The Rhode Island assembly has adjourned until July.

J. & G. Fowler, sugar importers, New York, have made an assignment.

A Gloucester, Mass., young man fell from an electric light pole and broke his neck.

A man at Stockton Springs, Me., died from blood poisoning caused by using a patent corn salve.

The president of the Lynn Athletic club and referee of the recent fatal sparring match were fined $100 each.

Russell Harrison says his father will not be a candidate for re-election unless the Republican leaders demand it.

It is claimed that the Itata, after transferring her contraband cargo to the Esmeralda, sailed direct for Melbourne, Australia.

Maj. Frank B. Hamilton, U. S. A., died at Fort Adams, Newport, R. I., of dropsy. His remains will be taken to Troy, N. Y., for burial.

The Brockton, Mass., common council and school committee are at loggerheads over the proposed enlargement of certain school buildings.

Maj. Hiram F. Gerrish of Concord, N. H., has been appointed deputy state treasurer under the provisions of a recent act of the legislature.

J. N. Leonard & Co., silk manufacturers of Northampton, Mass., have filed a petition in insolvency and offer creditors 50 cents on the dollar. The liabilities are $130,000.

Edward T. Steel & Co., Philladelphia, dry good dealers, have obtained judgment against Raphael & Lavenberg, Boston, woolen dealers, for $11,476, due for woolens sold in 1890.

Miss Sarah H. Hinckley, aged 101 years and 9 days, died at the Old Ladies' home in Bath, Me. Her early life was passed in Georgetown, but she afterward moved to Bath, where she had lived ever since.

Sunday, May 31.

Harrison and Quay are expected to confer next week.

Lawrence, Mass., wool sorters have organized a union.

A genuine American Pooh Bah has been discovered at Baltimore.

There are rumors of Indian hostilities in New Mexico and Arizona.

A committee of artists is to pass on the new designs for silver coins.

Jewish army doctors are not to be allowed to hold their positions in Russia.

The public debt has apparently increased $250,000 during the present month.

Charges are to be preferred against Fall River members of the Mule Spinners' association.

F. B. Penderter, a photographic printer, has fallen heir to property in California valued at $250,000.

Lord Salisbury believes the French will be satisfied with the house of commons' action on the Newfoundland question.

Dr. Pepper of Philadelphia has given to the University of Pennsylvania $50,000, to go toward an endowment fund of $250,000.

City Treasurer Bardsley of Philadelphia and President Kennedy of the Spring Garden bank is in jail charged with fraud and embezzlement.

M. Thonar, the French explorer, proposes to make a horseback journey from Buenes Ayres to France by way of Central and North America, Alaska, Siberia, Russia, etc.

Monday, June 1.

Prentice Mulford, the writer, is dead.

Rev. Dr. Briggs has sailed for Europe.

French merchant fishermen are rejoicing at the refusal of bait to Americans in St. George's bay.

Charlie Veddo, 9 years old, playing on logs, was drowned in the Connecticut river at Woodsville, N. H.

The standing committees of Maine and Quincy, Ills., dioceses voted against the confirmation of Dr. Brooks.

The French chamber of deputies has agreed to allow the free importation of rawhides and furs into France.

It is said that Don Cameron's name is to be presented for the presidential nomination at the next national convention.

Rev. C. H. Gleason of Somers, Conn. seeks a divorce, charging his wife with criminal conduct with a young Boston minister.

Detectives in the Barnaby case are said to be hunting for a mysterious person said to have caused the disruption in the Barnaby family.

Gen. John L. Hodadon, who wandered away from his home in Bangor, Me., on Friday, in a fit of mental aberration, was found at Oldtown and returned to his friends.

Thomas Dwyer and John Callahan of Hinsdale, Mass., while walking on the track, were struck by a backing engine and instantly killed. Callahan leaves a widow and three children.

The body found in the Penobscot river at South Orrington, Me., has been identified as that of the colored steward of a vessel lying at High Head wharf in Bangor a few weeks ago, and who fell overboard at night.

Tuesday, June 2.

Ontario crops suffer from drought.

Henry M. Stanley is to lecture in Australia.

The gold miners at Swift River, Me., are still making from $3 to $5 a day.

A Protestant pastor in Lithuania has been banished to Siberia for proselyting.

The customs receipts at New York for May were $7,449,775, against $10,671,517 in May, 1890.

The farmers in western Penobscot, Me., complain that the loupcerviers are killing their sheep.

Eight thousand tailors are now idle in London, and their numbers are constantly increasing.

Miss Eames, the American singer, entertained royalty with her voice at Marlborough house.

There was an enormous procession in Montreal in connection with the fete of Corpus Christi.

Three firemen were probably fatally injured at the burning of a variety theatre at Nashville, Tenn.

A child was fatally injured by a stone thrown through the window of a Wagner car near Shelton, Neb.

Mrs. Duncan, the lady whose husband murderously attacked her in Wales, is reported again very low.

F. R. Kendrick of Lebanon, N. H., has been chosen president of the Mascoma Valley Fish and Game league.

Ten French boys were capsized from a boat at Waterville, Me., and one, Joseph Cary, 18 years old, was drowned.

The labor dictators propose to wage war on the World's fair because the management failed to make pledges as to the wage question.

Notwithstanding the fact that two armed watchmen guard Barnum's grave, it is reported that an attempt has been made to steal the body.

Frederick F. Ayer of New York says of the public library building that he will build for Ayer, Mass., that it will be the handsomest library building in the state.

Wednesday, June 3.

Mr. Blaine left Boston last evening for Bar Harbor, Me.

The North Atlantic squadron will visit Portsmouth, N. H., July 4.

A Texas cowboy and sheriff had a shooting match. Both are dead.

A young lady was killed by jumping from a carriage in Madison, Wis.

The Bath iron works will receive the contract for building cruiser No. 13.

Dr. Albro of Boston is charged with using the mails for a swindling scheme.

Fire on corner of Franklin and Broad streets, Boston, caused a loss of $150,000.

At a meeting of the Actors' Fund of America A. M. Palmer was elected president.

Judge Loomis of Connecticut, as a result of the legislative deadlock, will not sit at the next term.

The pope's committee of cardinals have discovered a deficit of 10,000,000 francs in the Peter's Pence fund.

Reports from the northwest are that rain has broken the drought and improved the crop prospects immensely.

Joseph Payne Logan, one of the most eminent physicians in the south, died at Atlanta, Ga., aged 70 years.

The Boston Gas company must pay damages to a workman injured in an explosion caused by the company's negligence.

A legal fight is likely between the Boston and Maine and Concord and Montreal over the location of new depots at Manchester, N. H.

The office of The Sound Breeze, a weekly newspaper published at Old Lyme, Conn., was burned to the ground. Loss, $2500; partially insured.

Willard R. Smith and Walter Pfeifer, two Rutgers college students, were drowned in the canal while bathing, at New Brunswick, N. J.

William Cliff, senior member of the well-known ship-owning firm of William Cliff & Sons, who was noted for his philanthrophy, died at Liverpool.

James Follet of Grand Bank, N. F., shot and killed his brother Edward on the street, because of the latter's undue familiarity with his brother's wife.

Thursday, June 4.

A monument to Gen. Grant was unveiled at Galena, N. Y.

The anniversary of the Fenian invasion of Canada was commemorated at Toronto.

The Phillips Andover boys won the athletic tournament with the Phillips Exeter boys.

Three firemen were hurt at a fire which damaged the Winsor hotel, Gardner, Mass., from $8000 to $10,000.

The most glowing crop reports come from both Dakotas and Minnesota, rains having removed every doubt of an enormous wheat crop.

Paris Figaro publishes a story to the effect that Italy has England's written promise of a fleet to protect her against a naval attack by France.

The pope, in order to provide against all possible contingencies, has just completed a definite will. In this document he bequeaths all his personal property to the holy see.

A decision has been rendered against James Whitcomb Riley in a suit growing out of the breaking up of the Nye-Riley combination at Louisville. Damages were assessed at $939.

From Vienna come reports of a general prospective shortage of the crop in all the wheat producing countries of eastern Europe, and an expression of concern over the fact that the tide of gold must be turned again toward the United States.

A Chicago priest refused to christen a child whose parents wished to call it Garfield. The decision was based on the theory that this was not a pre-eminently Christian name, although the ex-president may have been a good man and a wise statesman.

1891.		JUNE.				1891.
Su.	Mo.	Tu.	We.	Th.	Fr.	Sa.
	1	2	3	4	5	6
7	8	9	10	11	12	13
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
21	22	23	24	25	26	27
28	29	30				

MOON'S PHASES.

New Moon	6	11:26 a. m.	Full Moon	22	6:12 a. m.
First Quarter	14	7:34 a. m.	Third Quarter	28	6:16 p. m.

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BOSTON TO ANDOVER. A. M., 6.00 acc. ARRIVE in Andover, 7.02; 7.30 acc. ar. 8.23; 9.30 acc. ar. 10.24; 10.35 acc. ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.50 ex. ar. 12.50; 12.30 ex. ar. 1.09; 2 ex. ar. 3.00; 3.30 ex. ar. 4.05; 4.02 acc. ar. 5.00 5.00 ex. ar. 5.45; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 6.35 acc. ar. 7.3 7.00 acc. ar. 7.52; 11.00 ex. ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: A. M. 8.00 acc. ar. 9.00. P. M. 5.00 acc. ar. 6.14; 6.00 ex. ar. 6.47; 7 00 acc. ar. 8.02.

ANDOVER TO LOWELL. A. M. 7.46 arrive in Lowell 8.35; 8.33 ar. 9.02; 9.43 ar. 10.30; 10.35 ar. 11.04; 11.10 ar. 11.42. P. M. 12.30 ar. 1.06; 1.40 ar. 2.45; 2.44 ar. 3.14; 4.25 ar. 5.07; 5.50 ar. 6.16; 7.11 ar. 7.44; 9.20 ar. 10.08 SUNDAY; A. M. 9.33 ar. 9.19. P. M. 12.20 ar. 12.51; 4.32 ar. 5.01; 5.53 ar. 6.26; 7.51 ar. 8.26.

LOWELL TO ANDOVER. A. M. 8.35 ar. 9.00; 9.20 ar. 10.24; 10.55 ar. 11.30. P. M. 12.26 ar. 12.50; 1.00 ar. 1.26; 3.05 ar. 3.45; 3.30 ar. 4.05; 4.10 ar. 5.00; 5.10 ar. 5.45; 6.15 ar. 6.37; 6.55 ar. 7.31; 11.10 ar. 11.45. SUNDAY: 8.30 ar. 9.06. P. M. 5.25 ar. 6.14; 7.30 ar. 8.25.

ANDOVER TO LAWRENCE. A. M. 7.02, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24, 11.30. P. M. 12.50, 1.09, 1.26, 3.00, 3.42*, 4.05, 5.00, 5.45, 6.47, 7.31, 7.52. SUNDAY. A. M. 9.06. P. M. 6.14, 6.47, 8.02.

LAWRENCE TO ANDOVER. A. M. 6.40, 7.20, 7.55, 8.20, 9.30, 10.20, 11.00. P. M. 12.05, 12.50, 1.18, 1.25*, 2.35, 4.14, 5.25, 5.40, 7.04*, 9.20. SUNDAY: 7.35, 8.15. P. M. 12.10, 4.25*, 5.35, 7.40*.

*To and from South side.

GOING EAST. A. M. 7.02 H N, 8.23, 9.00, 10.24 H. P. M. 12.52 N, 1.26, 3.42 N, 4.05, 5.45, 6.47 H N, 7.52 H. SUNDAY. A. M. 9.06 H. P. M. 6.47, 8.26 H.

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5 p.m., from Boston, New York, West, South and East.
6 p.m. srom Lawrence and North.
7.15 p.m. from Boston, New York, South and West.
7.30 p.m. from East.

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9.20 a.m. for Boston, New York, South and West.
12 m. for Boston, New York, South, West and Lawrence.
3.40 p.m. for Lawrence, North and East.
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EXPRESS & JOBBING.

Particular attention given to moving Pianos and Furniture.

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PIANOS and ORGANS.

They are the agents for several different kinds, particularly the HALLET & DAVIS and EMERSON'S. These Pianos have been established over 50 years.

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Two First-class Tuners

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With the introduction of water supply, comes the difficulty of properly disposing of the sewage in the house

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Scotch Short Bread Baked to Order.

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SPRING-SUITINGS-SPRING

IN ALL LEADING STYLES.

MAIN STREET, ANDOVER, MASS.

LOST.

A Black Alpaca Waterproof. A reward will be paid for its return to the

TOWNSMAN OFFICE.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX, ss.

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, next of Kin, and all other persons interested in the Estate of HENRY A. BODWELL, late of Andover, in said county, ——, deceased:

GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by EMMA A. BODWELL, EMMA GRACE BODWELL, and GEORGE W. FOSTER, who pray that letters testamentary may be issued to them the executors therein named.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Salem, in said county of Essex, on the third Monday of June, next, at nine o'clock before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said petitioners are hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-seventh day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

ESSEX, ss:

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, Creditors, and all other Persons interested in the Estate of SAMUEL RAYMOND, late of Andover, in said county, gentleman, deceased,

GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by GEORGE H. POOR, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to him the executor therein named, and that he may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on his bond for the reasons alleged in said petition,

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Newburyport, in said county of Essex, on the fourth Monday of June, current, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said GEORGE H. POOR is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper, called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said court.

Witness, ROLLIN E. HARMON, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this first day of June, in the year one thousand, eight hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

FOR SALE.

House and Barn and 4 acres of Land, with Fruit Trees of different varieties. House contains 9 rooms, besides Bath; hot and cold water, cemented cellar, furnace, etc. Apply to

JAMES H. SMITH, Summer St.

PASTURAGE!

The best of Pasturing furnished by the Season or week at Scotland District apply to HENRY E. GOULD, side of the pasture or at my store opposite Post Office. Prices will be very reasonable.

J. W. BARNARD.

PASTURING

Pasture for 3 Cows for the season near the centre of the town.

JOHN H. FLINT.

GEO. PIDDINGTON,

FLORIST.

I wish to thank my patrons in Andover and Vicinity for past favors. Having added another house to my Establishment, I am better prepared to fill all orders. Roses and seasonable flowers, Funeral and Floral work, Decorative Plants, etc.

One minute walk from B.& M. station.

SCHOOL ST., — ANDOVER, MASS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN

THAT the subscribers have been duly appointed Executors of the will of WARD NOYES, late of North Andover, in the County of Essex, farmer, deceased, testate, and have taken upon themselves that trust by giving bonds, as the law directs. All persons having demands upon the estate of said deceased are required to exhibit the same; and all persons indebted to said estate are called upon to make payment to

JOHN Q. A. FERGUSON, } Executors.
GEORGE E. BROWN, }
North Andover, May 7th., 1891.

For Sale

HOUSES & HOUSELOTS

UPON ELEVATED LAND.

Dry, Airy, and healthful. **Twelve lots on High St., beautifully located, overlooking river and village.** Prices low and a Liberal Discount to **Immediate Builders.**

SIXTY LOTS AT EASTVALE.

Terms and conditions the same as previously announced,

Viz;-CASH, NOTE or INSTALMENT.

H. M. HAYWARD,
Ballardvale.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

ESSEX ss:

PROBATE COURT.

To the Heirs-at-Law, Next of Kin, Creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of SAMUEL K. JOHNSON, late of Andover, in said county, gentleman, deceased:

GREETING:

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court for Probate, by LUCY A. JOHNSON, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, and that she may be exempt from giving a surety or sureties on her bond, for the reasons alleged in said petition.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lawrence, in said county of Essex, on the second Monday of June, next, at nine o'clock, before noon, to show cause, if any you have, against the same.

And said Lucy A. Johnson is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once a week, for three successive weeks, in the newspaper called the ANDOVER TOWNSMAN, printed at Andover, the last publication to be two days at least before said Court.

WITNESS, Rollin E. Harmon, Esquire, Judge of said Court, this twenty-first day of May, in the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-one.

J. T. MAHONEY, Register.

House for Sale On Chestnut Street.

Twelve rooms and bath room, stable, and 27000 feet of land. Four minutes walk from Railroad Depot.

Apply to

SMITH & DOVE MF'G CO.

For Sale.

Nice Steam Launch.

Sold at half price. In good running order and new last season. Everything about it first-class. Can be seen at Foster's Pond by applying to

H. A. HARRIS, Stanley Farm,
No. Wilmington, Mass.

FOUND.

On Abbott Street, a Ladies Sapphire Ring.

Address, P. O. Box 492,
ANDOVER, MASS.

Citizens of Andover.

It is with a good deal of pleasure and satisfaction that I direct your attention at this favorable time to my large and carefully selected line of woolens. I have spared no pains to place on my counters this season a line of goods that cannot be excelled in quality, style and durability, by any tailor in the country. Your patronage would be most agreeable to me, and if I am favored by a order from you, I will thoroughly satisfy you in fit, style and quality of goods, and if I should not do this, you need feel under no obligation to accept the clothes. It is always a pleasure to have gentlemen call at my store, examine my stock, compare my prices with my competitor's, and inspect the style and workmanship of the clothes I am turning out, even if you have no intention of buying. I shall cordially welcome you any time you may favor me with a call.

Very Truly Yours,

P. J. HANNON.

THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN,
ANDOVER MASS.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY BY

THE ANDOVER PRESS (limited).

JOHN N, COLE, Managing Editor.
GEO. A. HIGGINS, Local Editor.

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☞All communications for the paper, to receive prompt attention, should be addressed to THE ANDOVER TOWNSMAN.

☞All business matters should be addressed to THE ANDOVER PRESS.

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Advertising rates sent on application.

A thoroughly fitted STEAM JOB PRINTING OFFICE is connected with the TOWNSMAN, and all orders in this department will receive prompt and careful attention.

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36 & 38 MAIN STREET.

Entered as 2d Class Matter at the Andover Post-Office.

FRIDAY, JUNE 5, 1891

The Memorial day exercises last Saturday were more than usually interesting, the address of Orator Blackburn being an especially fine production. There are many touching things about the Memorial day observances, not the least of which is the thinning out of the ranks of the Veterans, the remainder of whom grow thinner and whiter each recurring anniversary.

The call for a meeting to consider the advisability of having a celebration in town the coming 4th of July will be gladly welcomed by many. When there has been in past years a celebration, much good has seemed to accrue to the town's dealers that in quiet years has been given to neighboring cities. Local affairs, even if inferior, will always appeal more strongly to the home people than another city's efforts, and though we cannot hope to rival some of our neighbors in celebrating Independence Day, a program can be arranged which will make a lively day, keep the people at home, and afford much pleasure. Let the patriotic people of our town go into this movement and once again make lively the small boy's great day; and by the way, there is almost a new crop of small boys since the last public celebration in Andover, who need their first lesson in patriotism which is taught only by 4th of July celebration of lemonade, base ball, bicycle races, horribles, cannons, etc.

Representative Greene has rendered his Andover constituents good service in securing the defeat of an attempt to get a small portion of the Shawsheen river for the use of the Lexington Water Company. When that corporation was chartered a few years ago it was expressly provided that it should not take the water of Wine brook, a tributary of the Shawsheen. This year the company boldly came to the General Court with a petition to take a portion of the Vine Brook Valley. The matter was heard by the Committee on Water Supply and was opposed by the Smith & Dove Co. by their counsel F. J. Ladd of Lowell, and by the Marland Mills by their attorney, Geo. H. Poor. After a long delay the Committee reported a bill giving the Company what they sought. It was reported to the Senate, and passed that body. When it came up in the house Mr. Greene made a vigorous fight and procured its defeat by a substantial majority. The next day re-consideration was moved, and after much debate Mr. Greene scored a still more decisive victory, the vote against reconsideration being nearly two to one, and the frequently recurring Shawsheen question received its quietus for another year at least.

The Electric Railroad.

A pleasant call from Supt. Morton of the street railway company, furnishes some interesting information in regard to the Andover and Lawrence branch.

Already large gangs of men are at work along the line and as fast as the material arrives it will be placed in position. The contract with the Construction company calls for the completion of the equipment before July 1st. and unless there are delays in receiving the material, the contract will be fulfilled so far as the roadbed is concerned. But the power house is likely to be somewhat delayed, and Supt. Morton does not expect to run cars much before July 10 to 15th. The report that horses would be used until the completion of the power house is entirely erroneous. The running time of the Andover branch will be very carefully planned, so that the best service may be rendered. The entire distance of the Andover branch, from Berkeley St. to the Hill will be six miles and the running time over this route will be from 30 to 40 minutes.

Half hourly trips will be made and oftener if any sections of the day require. The first car will leave Lawrence about 6 o'clock in the morning, in sufficient time to pick up all the travellers from Frye Village and along Main St., who are employed at the Marland Mills, Tyer's, and the Abbott Village Mills. The first car to Lawrence will leave at about 6.30. The fare will be five cents. A question in regard to an extension to the depot leaves such a project of much doubt. If the demand should become urgent, it would be carefully considered, but the steep hill would make the route a very expensive one to maintain. The many hills along the entire system will need a great deal of attention, especially in icy weather, but the most approved rails and every manner of fittings, will make the road one of the best in the country.

New Buildings.

The Trustees of Phillips Academy have decided to complete the Chemical Laboratory situated just back of the Treasurer's office. The ground has already been broken and the new part will form the main building, while the present structure will be the east wing. The necessary room for chemistry will be furnished, and temporary apartments for Physics, also a large room for draughting. Besides there will be one extra recitation room and a place for the Newton Cabinet, which is now in Brechin Hall. It is estimated that the cost will be about $30,000 to make it ready for use.

It is also expected that another building to be known as the Physical Laboratory will be erected on the opposite side of the school grounds, which will contain besides room for the department of Physics, extra recitation and society rooms. Some $50,000 will be needed for this building.

A Wedding Anniversary.

It is not often, even in cases of longevity that a husband and wife are permitted to live together for 60 years. Last Tuesday, however, was the 60th anniversary of the wedding of Dr. and Mrs. Nathaniel C. Towle. Dr. Towle was married in 1831, by Rev. Dr. Clarke, the Congregationalist minister of Norton, Mass., to Eunice Makepeace, daughter of Deacon Makepeace of Norton. Dr. Towle had been previously graduated from Dartmouth College and Medical School, and after his marriage he practised for several years as a physician in Lynn. He then went with his wife to Washington, intending to remain for six weeks, but instead they remained forty years. He held various positions in the Government service during eleven administrations, viz. those of Presidents Jackson, Van Buren, Harrison, Tyler, Polk, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, and Johnson. He is a member of the Bar of the District of Columbia.

For the last twenty years Dr. and Mrs. Towle have lived chiefly in Brookline, Mass. They have two children living: a son, Hon. George M. Towle, the well-known author and lecturer, and a member of the Massachusetts Senate; and a daughter, Mrs. Frederic Palmer of Andover. Rev. Frank Makepeace, formerly pastor of the Free Church, is Mrs. Towle's nephew. On Tuesday afternoon some of the friends of Dr. and Mrs. Towle called on them at the rectory on Central St., bringing roses, congratulations, and good wishes.

Phillips Re-endowment.

Professor Taylor wishes to correct the figures of his last week's communication so far as relates to the cost of furnishing the Andover Cottage. The sums asked for was $100 not $150 per room. Contributions of $1 to $100 for this purpose may still be handed to Mr. Marcus Morton, Treasurer of the Andover Dormitory Committee.

The following additional sums have been received for the Andover Cottage:

Mrs. Margaret Duncan,	$ 5
Mrs. Annie M. Foster,	25
The Misses Dow,	20
Miss Mary A. Higgins,	20
T. J. Farmer,	5

The Haverhill *Bulletin* speaks as follows in regard to a Haverhill Cottage at Phillips Academy:

There are many graduates in this city of that grand old school, Phillips Andover Academy, and there are few of them who do not look back to the years spent in that institution as among the happiest and best of their lives. No matter in what pursuits in life a man may engage, no matter how far he may be removed from the scenes of his boyhood, his heart always turns back to his alma mater, and his recollections are tinged with pride and sorrow as he thinks of the years long gone; pride, over the fact that the institution where he acquired the foundation of his knowledge is still keeping on in its upward and onward way; sorrow, that he did not and has not done more to aid in its progress. It is natural, therefore, that some of the Haverhill alumni of Andover should have taken a deep interest in the effort which is now being made to provide the Rugby of America with new dormitories, and it is equally natural that their efforts should have been turned toward erecting a cottage to be known as Haverhill Cottage, and that liberal contributions should have been made for that purpose. There are undoubtedly many others in the city whose attention has not been called to the matter who would be anxious to contribute, and there can be but little doubt that the project will be carried through to ultimate success. A Haverhill Cottage at Andover would not only supply a want at that institution, but it would be an honor to this city and a credit to the alumni who have made this city their home. It will require perhaps a little effort to bring it about, but that it can be and will be accomplished there should be no doubt.

WHY NOT use the best. The best is the cheapest. Try World Soap, it always gives satisfaction.

Memorial Day.

Although the clouds looked threatening, still there was no rain and Saturday proved a good day for the Memorial exercises. The streets were somewhat muddy for marching, but that was preferable to dust. Everything was carried out most successfully. A very pretty feature of the morning was the marching of some school children, bringing flowers to the Town Hall. Miss Edith McLawlin's class from the Intermediate School coming first and afterwards the Abbott Village school. Soon after 8.30 the line of march was formed in front of G. A. R. Hall, proceeding to Memorial Hall, to decorate the tablet, which looked nicely the result of the handiwork of florist G. Piddington. After a short stay here, the companies marched to the Town Hall, where was gathered a large and interested audience. Although the orator had not yet arrived, through unavoidable delay, the exercises were begun; but happily he appeared just as the time came for him to speak. The platform of the Hall showed that members of the Relief Corps had been at work, flags and potted plants and a mound to the "memory of the unknown dead", making it present a nice appearance.

Chaplain Peter D. Smith had charge of these exercises. After music by the Band and singing by a chorus of young ladies from the Punchard School under the direction of E. Butterworth, prayer was offered by Prof. W. H. Ryder, followed by another selection by the chorus. Mr. Smith then in fitting words introduced the orator of the day, Rev. Alexander Blackburn of Lowell, Chaplain, Department of Mass. G.A.R., who for about three-quarters of an hour held the close attention of the audience by the earnest and patriotic words, which he spoke. It was one of the most able and eloquent memorial addresses ever heard in the Hall. It was delivered without notes and was an address to which our abstract, which appears below, can hardly do justice. The singing of "America" with benediction by Prof. Ryder closed the exercises in Hall.

The line of march was then reformed on Main Street in the following order: Platoon of Police, Chief Geo. F. Cheever; Andover Drum Corps; Punchard Cadets, Capt. E. W. Farmer; Walter L. Raymond Camp 112, Sons of Veterans; Andover Brass Band; Gen. Wm. F. Bartlett Post 99, G. A. R.; Orator, Chaplain, flower wagon and citizens. The march was up Main Street through Morton to School to the South Cemetery, where the graves were decorated, also these at Christ Church, detachments having visited the Spring Grove, Chapel, and Catholic Cemeteries earlier. The procession now returned to G.A.R. Hall and barges were taken for West Parish and the usual exercises gone through. Upon their return, the Woman's Relief Corps had ready a nice lunch, which was heartily appreciated and for which the ladies were given three rousing cheers.

The following is an abstract of Rev. Mr. Blackburn's address:

I count it no small honor to stand before you in the place which you have so generously accorded to me this day. Whatever we may be on other days, today we are one. The flowers on the graves are not all roses, or lilies, or violets. They are not all of one color; nor do all give forth the same fragrance; but the white and the crimson, the purple and the green, all blend to form one halo of beauty, while the fragrance of the rose mingles with the perfume of the lily to load the air with odors sweeter than the incense of Hebrew altars, or the spice laden breezes of Araby. So the hands that have brought the flowers have not been all one, in race, or creed, or party, or color, but all have joined in one tribute that bears the impress of one heart, and one love, born of one loyalty to the old flag. But as thousands of the children of the poor have brought the little bunches of wild flowers plucked in the fields, or by the wayside, and placed them on the humble government-marked mounds, not far from the grand monuments where jeweled hands placed costliest bouquets, and the one, in the eyes of earth and heaven was as high a tribute to the dead soldier as the other, so I bring my poor limping words, and humbly place them beside the grand ovations of the day,—my violets, and heath and wild rose; as really a tribute as the grander periods of the scholar and the sage, the poet and the orator.

Looking back through these twenty-six years of peace, our vision rests on the rising cloud of battle smoke, extending from the mouth of the James on the Atlantic to the mouth of the Rio Grande on the Gulf of Mexico, encircling the whole southeastern part of our country. As the smoke lifts we see a line of blue—not bright as from some camp of peace, but all begrimmed with the dust of the march, and worn with the service of the campaign, and tattered in the battle fray. The equipments bear the marks of use, and the old flags that dot the line are storm-beaten and weather-worn and bleached by the dews of the night. Some stars are gone, because a cannon ball has claimed the right of way, and some stripes are torn because a whistling minnie ball has pierced the red and white. A grander battle line was never seen. Men who went forth because of the call of duty, had borne nobly their part and they turn their backs to the brave foe they had so long faced. Two armies face to face mean terror and carnage and death. Two armies back to back in 1865 meant peace and love and prosperity to the land.

But not all return. Of the more than two millions of men who had enlisted in the loyal army

THOUSANDS FOUND GRAVES

on battle fields and in the hospitals and camps, and in the awful prison pens. These graves of men who wore blue in north and south, in the east and west, have all received to-day some offering of flowers. Strong men have borne these beautiful mementoes of their love, and women feeble with age have stood beside the grass-grown mounds and wept. We stop an hour in our mad rush for wealth and power, and ask, What mean these flowers on graves? Why cut these stems or disturb these roots, this day more than other days, for these graves more than other graves?

To make some answer to this question we set our thoughts. It is not enough to say that these graves hold the dust of soldiers. The world has always been full of soldiers. They bore the war-clubs in the earliest barbaric times. They carried the bows and sped the arrows when tribe met tribe. They thrust the spears and hurled the javelins in Europe, and they marched in solid columns under Xerxes. Soldiers' graves may be found in every land, whether the fell before Joshua's sword or were lighted to their death by the sun of Austerlitz.

Not because these men were brave. Records of bravery belong to every age and country and are the possession of every cause. The Goths were brave. The armies of Hannibal were almost fearless, and the troops of England, who sought to hold America for George the Third, were not cowards. Nor yet do we honor these graves because these brave soldiers were honest. They believed they were right, but so did the brave men of the rank and file who wore the gray. Falsely educated and falsely led, we may see in the thousands who carried the muskets of the south, men whose impulses were true and whose motives were patriotic. Not so of their leaders; they were willfully and wickedly and traitorously wrong. Their rebellion was not a blunder, but a crime, and all ages will hold them responsible. If they die unrepentant let them die unwept, and never let the flag be lowered to half mast for an unrepentant traitor.

No, comrades and fellow-citizens, the men whose graves are strewn with flowers were not only soldiers, brave and honest; they were more than these words describe. Another word must be added. They were, as judged by all laws, human and divine, *right*.

THEIR CAUSE WAS A RIGHT CAUSE.

The flag under which they fought and fell represented sentiments that were just and true.

1st. They stood for unity and not division. It was not an accident that caused this northern half of the western hemisphere to take the form it did. I am not here to plead the old Monroe doctrine, only to remind ourselves that the topographical unity of this continent demands its political unity. Each part united to the other gives symmetry and strength. Separated, and we have deformity and weakness. It was not an accident in the development of the nations of the earth that this wonderful land was hidden from the eyes of Europe so long. A race was growing up. The Anglo-Saxon, though only inhabiting a small territory, was rapidly coming to power.

THIS WAS GOD'S SEED CORN

for this new field. On the rough coast of New England and further south in Maryland and Virginia the new nation first began to root itself. Without knowing it, these Anglo-Saxon colonies absorbed the Dutch and French, and all others who came. The idea of unity grew. These people were one from Massachusetts to the Carolinas, and in a century and a half from their first landing they were ready to stand together for national unity.

The crooked line marked out by the southern confederacy was as unnatural as it was unstatesmanlike, and as foolish as it was treasonable. The blood shed in the south was for the south, and the day will come when they will recognize this truth. Remember ever, that the *first* impulse that moved those to *give* their lives was the preservation of the Union. Their graves speak louder than any written or spoken words the sentiment, "For this great one country of ours one flag is enough."

2d. The Union soldier was a knight of liberty. The profound statesman, Wm. H. Seward, had said in 1856, "Between slavery and freedom there is an irrepressible conflict." In that conflict the men in blue were on the side of freedom. In 1858 Abraham Lincoln had said, "This country cannot exist half slave and half free."

THE UNION SOLDIER WAS DETERMINED

that the country should continue to exist, and it would not be the free half that would be blotted out.

For eighty-five years from the Declaration of Independence the country bore the burden and faced the shame of slavery. To perpetuate this traffic in human flesh secession was declared. The enemy was an avowed army of slavery. Its opposing foe could not be anything else but an army of freedom. You who were in the army know that in the minds of the negroes there was the conviction that there was freedom within the Union lines, long before the proclamation of President Lincoln. They considered themselves confiscated contrabands of war, which meant to their untutored minds freedom from the bondage of slavery. Doubtless some of the legislation of the war, and since, as it has dealt with the race problem, has been unwise. Strange if it had not been. But the one great act, that of setting free the slaves was an inevitable result of the victory of the northern arms. The time had come when the auctioneer who cried over creatures created in God's image, "going," "going," should be no more heard. Hence slavery on this continent was forever banished, and the price of it was blood.

But we shall fail in our conception of the work of this army of freedom if we think only of the four million slaves from whom the fetters fell. There was the slavery caste which doomed the poor whites to a serfdom often worse than actual slavery. The man or woman whose hands worked was ostracized from society and condemned to ignorance and poverty. To-day a man's manhood in no part of our land depends on his wealth or occupation. Work is honorable, and soft hands are no longer the passport to social distinction.

Another result of the advance of this army of freedom was to set free the school and the press. Only the rich could secure education. Schoolhouses were few, the press was muzzled, and free speech was unknown. Even the pulpit was in bondage to slavery, and men only dared to speak on one side. To preach "liberty to the captives and the opening of the eyes to the blind" would have been incendiarism and treason, punishable by expulsion from society, and if persisted in, by cruel scourgings and ignoble banishment. All this has changed. Opportunity is given the poorest to acquit himself for success. The press and platform are protected in free utterance, and though much of the old prejudice remains, the transformation throughout the whole south has been marvelous.

3d. These graves mark the campaigns of an army of progress. Glorious were their achievements, grand their victories; but there was, and is, more to be done. The richest possessions of this earth are the graves where the once living are buried. Bury the seed and you have the ear of corn; bury the acorn and you have the oak; bury a thought and a reform grows; bury a deed and a charity springs up; bury a freeman and

LIBERTY BURSTS FORTH

to bear fruit.

These graves of the dead and these mounds of the living call for: (a) A higher intelligence of the citizen. If there comes up a generation of ignorant citizens, the time will not be long till these graves will be forgotten and our boasted liberty lost. What we need and must have, what the consecrated graves of these our dead demand lest they may have died in vain, is an American school on every spot in America where a dozen children can be gathered. Americanize the people, whether white or black, whether foreign or home born, whether rich or poor. It is well to unfurl the flag over the schoolhouses. Keep them afloat; but it is more important that the principles that flag represents should be taught in the schoolhouses. Teach them from the lessons of history what freedom cost and what it is worth. Teach them the lives of the heroes of 1776 and the heroes of 1861, from the achievements of our great men, lessons of patriotism. Teach them the value of the ballot and the responsibilities of American citizenship. The danger of our country to-day is in the ignorance of the voters. We see it in the cities of the north, where, all too soon, the ballot is placed in the hands of those who are ignorant of our principles. We see it in the south, where the millions of negroes have been given the franchise before they are ready for it. The remedy is not to be found in denying them their rights, but in preparing the voters for the just exercise of these rights.

I have spoken of the school as necessary to safety and permanence; perhaps a word ought to be spoken as to what the school should be. It should have as its aim, preparation for citizenship, and this must include something more than the three R's; to these let another be added, so that every child should learn the rudiments of Reading, 'Riting, 'Rithmetic and Righteousness. There need be no infringement of religious rights to teach the sin of lying, the wickedness of profanity, the disgrace of bribery, the degradation of intemperance, and the ruin that will come from gambling of any form. Teach every child the sacredness of integrity, whether in business or society, or the home, or in politics. Teach the honorableness of labor, and the ignominy of laziness, and that to be a tramp is next door to being a thief. Give us schools everywhere, whose product, so far as any human power can control it, shall be well-rounded American citizens.

(b) These graves demand progress in the recognition of human right. The giant seven feet tall may eat more and wear more, and see more than the dwarf. In the very nature of things it will be so. Equality does not mean to cut off the long men and stretch out the short ones, bu it does mean that the giant shall not use his strength to crush the dwarf. It means more than that; it means that the giant shall not use his strength to take away from the dwarf his chance. What holds good in the physical, is also true in the business and political world. Might does not make right. There is a sentiment abroad, that every man in dealing with his fellows has a right to do whatever he can, so long as he is not arrested for crime. He can corner the wheat market, no matter who gets hungry; he can cut down wages no matter who goes barefoot; he may strike no matter who is hit; he may entice men to drink poison, no matter who is beaten and bruised and dies. The American flag has in it no such doctrine, rather it stands for the

PROTECTION OF THE WEAK

against the strong, the lifting up of the fallen by those who are on their feet.

(c) These graves call for a higher appreciation of American citizenship. One of the evils of the day is the low estimate that too many put on citizenship. Good people stay away from the polls on the slightest pretexts, or on no pretext. If the men who fill these graves thought enough of American citizenship to give their lives that we might have it, surely it is ungrateful for us to treat it with slight or contempt. Another class who seem to have a low idea of the value of our citizenship is composed of those foreigners who are willing to take everything else we have except responsibility. I am not in favor of restricting immigration, so long as we have so much country to be developed, but it may be time to say to the men of the nations "either come all of the way or none of the way."

AMERICA FOR AMERICANS.

whether free born or naturalized, may some day be a good motto.

We stand to-day beside these graves, covered over with flowers, graves sacred because they are the resting place of our comrades and brothers, our country's saviors, graves honored because they represent unity and freedom and progress. On one side we gather, the men who for twenty-five years of peace have carried the memories of war, men who are united in a fraternity born in the hardships of the campaign; in a charity deep-rooted as the love of those who suffer together, in a loyalty tried in the heat of battle. Our ranks are thinned and we see the graves opening before us. Ere another quarter of a century, there will be few of us left. On the other side of these graves a mighty company, citizens of this glorious land, born to a heritage such as kings might envy. Over us all the same old flag which was first unfurled by our fathers and has not lost a star but rather gained. To you we must soon commit all those, our graves, our children, our country, and our flag. Be true to them all, ever remembering what these blessing cost and what they are worth to the world. This flag has the marks of blood. It is precious to us and to you. These men, at Fredericksburg and Chancellorsville, at Antietam and Spottsylvania, in the Wilderness, at Vicksburg, at Gettysburg and Mission Ridge, at Cedar Creek and Appomattox, all through the war, carried the old flag gloriously. They expect you to carry it as honorably in the days of peace.

Now Try This.

It will cost you nothing and will surely do you good, if you have a cough cold, or any trouble with Throat, chest or lungs. Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds is guaranteed to give relief, or money will be refunded. Sufferers from La Grippe found it just the thing and under its use had a speedy and perfect recovery. Try a sample bottle at our expense and learn for yourself, just now good a thing it is. Trial bottles free at Arthur Bliss' Drug Store. Large size 50c. and $1.00

Some Foolish People.

Allow a cough to run until it gets beyond the reach of medicine. They often say, "Oh, it will wore away," but in many cases it wears them away. Could they be induced to try the successful medicine called Hemp's Balsam, which is sold on a positive guarantee to cure, they would immediately see the excellent effect after taking the first dose. Price 50c. and $1.00. Trial size free. At all druggists.

BALLARDVALE.

The first open air concert by the Andover Band brought out a good number of listeners, both from here and from Andover.

The hottest day of the season brought another brush fire for the firemen to fight, this time on the land of B. W. Burtt, near Lowell Junction. Some 6 or 8 cords of pine trash wood which was piled up was burned, beyond this the damage was slight. The fire was of incendiary origin probably. This brush fire matter is getting to be a pretty serious thing and if any one is caught setting them they will be punished.

The members of the J. P. Bradlee Engine Co. decorated the grave of the late Frank R. DeShon Memorial day. A number of large bouquets were left there and the lot put in order under their direction. He was a member of the company at the time of his death.

Mrs. Walter Sladen, of Weymouth, has been in town visiting her mother.

Hermann Hax of Meriden, visited his brother, John Hax, Decoration Day.

H. S. Neal caught a handsome string of trout the other day, and Emil Hoffman got two that weighed a pound.

Two young base ball cranks attended the Memorial exercises in Andover, Saturday. As they wished to see a ball game here they started for home on an early train, but instead of taking a local train they got the Portland express which does not stop between Andover and Somerville. The conductor used them very nicely but they felt pretty well scared just the same and do not care to say much about their adventure.

The land around the new Congregational parsonage is being graded and cleaned up.

Rev. Emil D. Bary has accepted the call of the Union Congregational Church, and will preach here Sunday. He will occupy the parsonage and will move here in about a fortnight.

Steamer 2 was out for practice Monday evening.

The Supreme Secretary of the National Progressive League will be here Tuesday or Wednesday evening of next week to organize a lodge.

Mrs. Frye and her sister, Mrs. Lee, of Wilmington, were in town this week.

John Claflin one of our well-known sportsmen, who is an expert in all sports, caught an eel Wednesday which weighed three pounds.

A catch basin is being put in at the foot foot of Riley's Hill and large pipes will carry the surplus water from it to the river, a great improvement.

D. H. Poor has returned home from Canton, Mass.

Ambrose Henabry is improving his place on Chester St.

A party was in town yesterday trying to hire a building for manufacturing purposes.

Pioneer Lodge, Order of Safety, held its regular meeting last evening.

A Doubtful Compliment.

Sometimes an expression of thankfulness can be turned into one of things which are better left unsaid. One sunny day a sad eyed man, clad in shiny raiment, found a prosperous youth enjoying the warmth of Broad street, and besought him for alms. He himself, quoth the applicant, had known prosperity in earlier days, and he knew what was due from one gentleman to another. Therefore he had not hesitated to address the youth, who, being happy himself, should try to make others happy. All this had its effect upon the young man. He produced a dime and handed it to the stranger, who accepted it with a bow and a flourish. "Ah, mister," he said, "I hope we shall meet again, and that then I shall be in a position to reciprocate." Then he went his way, leaving the youth sadly puzzled as to just what he meant.—New York Times.

Speaking by the Cards.

"Whist is a poor substitute for the moonlight."

"In what way?"

"Holding hands."—New York Herald.

Justice at Last.

In Paris the advertisement must be true. A Paris tobacconist, who had perhaps been in America, advertised a certain cigar to be "the best in the world for five cents." He was arrested, failed to prove it "the best," and was fined sixty dollars for "malicious intention to deceive."—San Francisco Bulletin.

No Discrimination.

Tramp—Will this dog bite a poor old tramp?

Hired Girl—Just as quick as a fat young one. Git!—Epoch.

Abbott Village.

The following team will represent Andover at Medford, Saturday: Capt. D. F. Bruce, Coates, White, Low, Pearson, Allan, McGlynn, Hetherington, Kyad, Porter and Lawson.

At the monthly meeting of the A.C.C. held in the club house, Tuesday, the resignation of the Secretary, B. Rogers, was read and accepted. A. Bruce was elected in his place: Address, Box 413, Andover.

Jas. Ramsay and D. Buchan of East Boston were visitors at Adam Lindsay's, Memorial Day. Mr. Buchan, who was formerly engineer on the Anchoria, sails for Scotland to-morrow by the Cephalonia.

The league game for June 13 with the Merrimacks has been changed to July 11, and next Saturday the Andovers will go to Longwood to try conclusions with the B.A.A. A challenge has also been received from the Sanford, Me. club.

Miss Marie Stuart, a student of the Harvard Annex, has been visiting friends in town this week.

The weather last Saturday morning did not look very promising, but it event ually cleared off and the Andover-Somerville game was played in splendid weather. Play commenced at 11 o'clock with the visitors at the bat. Runs came slowly and with the exception of A. Wemyss and Neale none of the batsmen gave any trouble, the inning closing for 41 runs. The first six wickets of the home team put on 90 runs but by several good catches the remaining batsmen were put out for 2 runs, the inning yielding 92. Coates, Bruce, Allan and White did some splendid batting. The second inning of the visitors produced 55 runs thus leaving the home team 6 to get which was done without losing a wicket, Andover winning by 11 wickets. The score:

SOMERVILLE.

1st. Inning.		2d. Inning	
Villiers run out	0	not out	26
Ross b. Kydd	2	b. Saunders	0
McFadden c. Allan b. Kydd	4	c. Allan b. Kydd	0
G. Wemyss c. White b. Kydd	4	b. Saunders	1
G. Neale b. Pearson	8	c. Allan b. do.	0
G. McLaughlin c. & b. Bruce	7	b. Saunders	0
Entwistle c. Porter b. Pearson	1	c. Saunders b. Bruce	1
A. Wemyss not out	11	b. Kydd	0
S. Clemens b. Saunders	0	c. Bruce b. Allan	2
Jones b. Bruce	0	b. Allan	10
A. Neale b. do.	0	c. Bruce b. Coates	3
D. McLaughlin c. Wrigley b. Bruce	0	c. Porter b. White	3
Byes 2; Leg Bye 1 No ball 1;	4	Byes 2; Wide 1;	3
Total	41	Total	55

ANDOVER.

1st. Inning

Pearson b. Neale	4
Allan c. G. Wemyss b. do.	18
Porter run out	5
Bruce b. Ross	20
Coates c. Entwistle b. do.	24
White c. Clemens b. Neale	14
Low c. Jones b. do.	6
Saunders b. Wemyss	0
Kydd b. Neale	0
Wilkie not out	2
Lawson c. McLaughlin b. Wemyss	0
Wrigley c. Neale b. do.	0
Bye	1
Total	92

2d. Inning.

Bruce not out 4; Coates not out 3.

BOWLING ANALYSIS.

Somerville	1st. Inning				2d Inning				
	O.	M.	W.	R.		O.	M.	W.	R.
Kydd	5	3	2	12	Kydd	5	1	2	8
Pearson	6	1	2	15	Saunders	6	2	4	4
Saund'a	4	1	1	3	Bruce	2		1	5
Bruce	7	2	4	8	Coates	4		1	7
					Allan	6		2	16
					White	2		1	13

ANDOVERS.

	Overs.	M'd'ns.	W'kts.	Runs.
Neale	16	3	4	28
Ross	7		2	24
Clemens	6			14
Wemyss	6		5	14
McLaughlin	2			10

Frye Village.

Miss Grace Bentley, of Boston, was at home Memorial Day.

Chas. H. Bell Jr. has left the employ of the Smith & Dove Co., and accepted a position in the large shoe store of Hathaway, Soule & Harrington of Boston.

Jefferson K. Cole and family of Peabody were in town the past week.

Mrs. Andrew May is quite ill and Mrs. Walter B. Allen has been confined to the house with the grip.

The lightning, during the severe storm Tuesday, broke the telephone connections at the Mill burning out the boxes, and struck in the belfry, going into the card room and setting fire to some tow, which was quickly extinguished without doing any damage.

How's This.

We offer $100 reward for any case of cauarrh that cannot be cured by taking Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. Cheney & Co., Props., Toledo, O. We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions, and financially able to carry out any obligations made by their firm.

West & Truax, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Walding, Kinnan & Marvin, Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O.

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Testimonials free. Price 75c. per bottle. Sold by all druggists.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—U. S. Gov't Report, Aug. 17, 1889.

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

STEARNS'!

309-311 Essex Street, Lawrence.

The bee through many a garden roves,
And hums his lay of courtship o'er.
But when he finds the flower he loves
He settles there and hums no more."

Human nature is like bee nature in this respect. A woman does not gather flowers at hap-hazard, nor does she take her dress from the first piece of goods she sees.



Like the bee she hovers about, first one place and then another, until the object of her heart's desire dawns upon her vision, and there it is that her thought becomes fixed. What a haven of rest our store must be where all the sorts that fancy pictures are blooming in abundance.

One hundred Styles of fine Dress Ginghams, New Patterns, fast colors, price 12 1-2 cents.

Taking 33 per cent off the price of the Scotch Ginghams has made the lot smaller, but you'll find some handsome patterns on the counter. When we do any marking down you can make up your mind that somebody is going to get a good thing. All the Summer Skirts are displayed on the centre counter. Eighty varieties commencing with the cotton Skirt Patterns at 39 cts., to the fine Moreen and Mohair Skirts at—well the highest is $3.00.

A miscellaneous lot of Ladies' Jackets have been bunched at one counter. Your choice of the lot for $1.00. If we told you what these Jackets cost us you'd think we were crazy.

The immense stock of Children's Reefers, which have been a well spring of joy to the youngsters, will soon be represented by an X, like all other unknown quantities. The few that remain don't require much pushing to make them go but we made them $1.25, $1.69, $2.00 and $2.50 to clean the counter.

What's going to prevent you from getting wet when it rains if you don't have a Mackintosh? You can't stay indoors always. An Umbrella is all right, but an ordinary Rubber Gossamer is not in it with a Mackintosh for preserving the skirts. $5.50 to $12.50.



Print, Cambric, and Gingham wrappers, all ready to put on. No worry and no fuss about getting them made, when you can get them complete for $1.00 or $1.50.

Don't deceive yourself by saying that you can get as good a matting in one place as another, if you pay the same price. Years of experience have taught us the way to discover a tricky matting and to discard the same. We show you only that which is thoroughly reliable, and we don't charge a cent for our knowledge and experience.

Successful handling of Carpets depends not merely on the low price system. Anybody can show you a low-priced carpet, but it is only here that you can get low prices combined with good quality and new styles. There's where we have the call on Carpets.

A. W. STEARNS & CO.,

PEDRICK & CLOSSON

Manufacturers and Dealers in

FINE FURNITURE,

Carpets, and House Furnishings.

Our stock of Parlor, Chamber, and Dining Room Furniture is unusually large, and embraces in addition to our standard styles, many novelties that are both pleasing and useful. Sole agents in Lawrence for the celebrated

STANDARD FOLDING BED,

the only bed that embraces an entire chamber set in one piece.

Our NEW CARPETS FOR SPRING AND SUMMER are very attractive. Goods sold on instalments if desired.

361 Essex Street,

CORNER OF AMESBURY STREET. - - - LAWRENCE, MASS

TO LET

A House of 8 Rooms on Elm St. Furnace and Haggetts Pond Water
JOHN H. FLINT.

MILLINERY

MARKED DOWN.

Also Stamped Goods, Worsted, Germantowns, Fancy Articles, Materials for Embroidery, Etc., Etc., Etc.

O. W. NEAL,

Main Street, - Andover.

LAND FOR SALE.

A 4 to 5-acre plat of land, situated on Central St., just back of the residence of Geo. H. Torr, is offered for sale.

High and dry, covered with fruit trees, and suitable for one nice building site, or several desirable House Lots.

Also

Horse Cart and Farm Wagon

Bran new. Built by Poor. Terms easy on all.

L. A. BELKNAP.

H. F. CARLTON,

With W. F. Goodrich.

CIVIL ENGINEER and SURVEYOR.

Surveys, Plans, and Estimates made.

Room No. 10, Nesmith Block, Hyde Park. 8 Pemberton Square, Boston.

FOR SALE CHEAP

3 TEAM HORSES

Weighing from 1200 to 1300, and from 8 to 15 years old. Suitable for Teaming or Farm work.

JOHN CORNELL.

Andover, May 8th., 1891.

TO THE LADIES OF ANDOVER.

A cordial invitation is extended to call and examine the New Stock of Spring and Summer Millinery, at lowest prices in the city. No trouble in showing goods and satisfaction guaranteed.

MRS. C. R. PIKE.

FRENCH MILLINERY,
210 ESSEX STREET LAWRENCE MASS.

JOHN N. COLE

AGENT FOR



The Hammond

Typewriter.

PRICE, - $100.

THE

HYGIENIC

FELT INNERSOLE

SHOE,

IN ALL SIZES AND STYLES, FOR GENTLEMEN AND LADIES, THE MOST COMFORTABLE SHOE MADE.

"Capitol" School Shoe,

TRY A PAIR FOR THE OPENING OF NEXT SCHOOL YEAR.

J. E. Sears,

Bank Block, - Main Street.

Housekeepers

WHO ARE THINKING OF ADDING TO THEIR STOCK OF

TABLE AND CHAMBER LINEN,

Will find it to their advantage to call and see the samples of these Goods from one of the best houses in Boston, and order just what they want, at

Mrs. Ramsdell's,

37 MAIN STREET.

N.B.—Goods ordered of her Stamped free of charge.

EUROPE.—Harraborn and Cheney's Select Family Party. "Cunarder" both ways. Leave Boston July 11. Visiting all important places in Continental Europe. Personally guided by a physician and chaperone. Fourth season. Luxurious first-class travelling accommodations throughout. Strictly limited to twenty-five persons. Credentials required of strangers. Address O. D. Cheney, M. D., No. Bromfield Street, Boston.

Carryall for Sale.

A NEARLY NEW very handsome Carryall is offered for sale at a low price. May be seen by applying at JOHN FRAY'S STABLE, Andover, Mass.

WALL PAPERS,

Decorations and Window Shades.

As complete an assortment of regular goods and specialties as can be desired.

PRICES LOW.

Paper Hanging, Whitening, Whitewashing, done promptly and satisfactorily. We guarantee to whiten the ceiling and not the carpet and stove. We employ an expert corps of workmen the year round.

W. E. RICE,

195 & 197 Essex St., - Lawrence.

To Let.

Tenement recently occupied by Geo. W. Chandler on High Street. Seven nice rooms. With or without stable. Apply at the House.

H. F. CHASE

SHARPENS

Lawn Mowers.

SHOP: PARK ST.,

Opposite Engine House.

"FOR" BALLOTS ARE LEGAL

PARTIES CAN USE THE WORD BEFORE THE TITLE OF OFFICE.

A Disputed Election Case Decided by the Connecticut Supreme Court Which Will Bring Joy to Republicans.

NEW HAVEN, June 4.—The decision of the supreme court in the suit of C. Wilbur Fields vs. Sidney J. Osborne, et. al., better known as the contested Branford case, was announced yesterday, and with the announcement was filed the written opinion of the court, which was divided. The opinion was written by Judge Seymour (Dem.) and concurred in throughout by Judges Carpenter and Loomis. Chief Justice Andrews and Judge Torrance concur in the judgment, which advises that the plaintiff was not elected selectman of Branford, and dismisses his petition, which prayed that he be declared elected, but on the other parts of the opinion they concurred because they felt bound by the case of Talcott vs. Philbrick, and did not intend to change or modify what was said by them in their dissenting opinion in that case. The decision is

Of the Greatest Importance

and has been awaited with anxiety. It involved the opinion of the court on the question of the so-called "for" ballots, which question is first and foremost in the disputed gubernatorial controversy, and a judicial opinion of which practically decided the governorship. The decision called for a construction of those provisions of the secret-ballot act, which prescribed that the ballots shall contain nothing on them but the names of the candidates for office, and the office voted for and the name of the party issuing it.

The court decides the case on grounds other than the question of the legality or illegality of the "for" ballots, but makes observations on those questions, saying in effect that the "for" ballots might be legal under other circumstances. The decision is a moral

Victory for the Republican Claims,

inasmuch as it holds that if all the ballots of a party contained the word "for" there would be no ground on which to raise the question of fraud. As all the Prohibition tickets contained the word "for" the court practically says that all should have been counted, and if those that were not counted are counted the twenty-six majority of Judge Morris will be wiped out.

Lawyers Lynde Harrison and Edmund Zacher and Chairman Benton on the Republican state central committee are elated because of the decision. The Democrats must rely upon the claim that the house could not go behind the returns, and Bulkeley's successor will take his seat upon the court's decision on that point, which point had been raised in the quo warranto suits.

Another Important Matter

decided by the court is, "what is a legal political party?" The "for" ballots in dispute were issued by a so-called "citizens," party which was formed under circumstances like third parties are ordinarily formed. On the question of the "for" ballots the court says they are legal under some circumstances and illegal under others. It does not decide the case before them on the question of the "for" ballots.

The court defines the existence of a Citizens' party in these words:

"The element of time is not essential to the formation of a legal party; it may spring into existence from the exigencies of a particular election, and with no intention of continuing after the exigency has passed. To hold the contrary would be to strike a blow at that independence in political action upon which the good government of a locality may depend. Nor can the number of voters that must unite in order to form a legal party be prescribed by law without violating one of the fundamental theories of popular government.

If it is shown, as it is in this case, that an independent political party was formed, that it assumed a distinctive name and that the ballots which it issued subject the suffrages of the people under no false title, but bore the name of the political party issuing them, it is enough, so far as the point now being considered is concerned. To hold otherwise would be to abridge rights which are not only generally held to be sacred, but which it is of the utmost importance to preserve.

Regarding the point raised that the party was organized and the Citizens' ticket put in the field to defeat a certain candidate for selectman, the court says that it cannot inquire into the motives which underlie the formation of political parties. Having decided that the so-called "Citizens' party" had a legal existence it decides that candidates were nominated and a ticket issued.

SLOWLY SINKING.

Canada's Premier Has Not Yet Received Death's Summons.

OTTAWA, June 4.—Late last night the impression prevailed that Sir John Macdonald's condition was even more critical than at any time during his present illness. This was due to the evasive nature of the bulletin issued by the physicians at 8:30 and the hasty summoning of Rev. Mr. Bogart about the same hour. At 11:30 last night the following bulletin was given out, which was the last official news from Earnscliff:

Sir John Macdonald's condition to-night shows no marked change since the morning, but, on the whole, he exhibits less strength. Respiration, 28; pulse, 100, flabby, compressible and very irregular. He has taken the usual nourishment during the day.

The Tarrytown Disaster.

TARRYTOWN, N. Y., June 4.—The coroner's jury investigating the recent explosion here, by which eighteen men were instantly killed, returned a verdict last evening censuring Foreman James W. Travis, Conductor John O'Conner and Edward Finnegan, the assistant foreman, now dead, and the president and board of directors of the New York Central and Hudson River railroad for allowing explosives to be carried in a careless manner.

The Good, Gray Poet's Birthday.

CAMDEN, N. J., June 1.—The 72nd birthday of Walt Whitman was celebrated at his home in this city last evening. About forty friends and admirers sat down to a dinner. The poet was in good health and spirits and entertained his guests with selections from his own works and comments on literary affairs. Letters were read from Lord Alfred Tennyson, Richard Watson Gilder, Edmund Steadman and others.

In Uncle Sam's Hands.

WASHINGTON, June 3.—Secretary Foster yesterday took the immigration business at the ports of Baltimore, Philadelphia and Boston out of the hands of the state board of immigration and transferred it to federal control.

No Love for Hippolyte.

NEW YORK, June 2.—Authentic news has been received here of another revolution in Hayti. The growing discontent against the rule of President Hippolyte broke out on May 26 into an open revolt in the capital, Port-au-Prince.

WEATHER-CROP BULLETIN.

The Season is Now a Little Behind the Average—Corn Being Replanted—This Will Be a Good "Growing" Week.

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., June 1.—The New England Meterological society co-operating with the United States signal service, issues the following bulletin:

As the greater number of the correspondents make up their reports on Thursday night or Friday morning very few mention the rain which began Friday morning, but all unite in saying that crops were greatly suffering from drought. They say that the hay crop, especially on old lands is much injured and the prospect good for a very light crop, and that other crops are being much injured. But as considerable rain has fallen, and as it seems, as the time of writing, likely to be followed by warmer weather, we predict that a different story will be told in the next reports.

The cool, dry weather has retarded the season till it is from a week to ten days behind the average in the northern states, and probably a little behind the average in the south. Planting has been pushed in the north during the week, but crops are coming slowly. With such weather it takes a long time to germinate, and the crops come up thin and of poor color. Some early planted corn is being replanted in Vermont and in some sections of New Hampshire. The frost during the week has injured the fruit at Burlington, Vt.

Hoeing has begun in the south, and in that section crops are putting forward a little faster than in the north. Tobacco setting has begun in Connecticut and is progressing rapidly; the setting will be begun soon in central Massachusetts. In central Connecticut high winds during the week have injured all crops. In this section, also, the fruit trees prove to have been much injured by the recent "freeze," but in Rhode Island and most of Massachusetts the prospect is very good for a large yield. The indications are that this week will be the best "growing" week of the season.

SEVERE BLOW TO LISBON.

New Hampshire Town Suffers $100,000 Damage by Fire.

LISBON, N. H., June 3.—Fire broke out in the Parker & Young Manufacturing company's saw mill yesterday afternoon. In thirty minutes the whole establishment, machinery, box shop, piano sounding board and chair stock mills, the immense lumber yard, with millions of manufactured lumber, situated directly north of the mills, together with the company's office, blacksmith shop, barns and outbuildings were one mass of flames.

Dwelling houses adjacent soon followed, and the whole village seemed doomed. Assistance by special trains from Woodsville and Littleton reached the scene, and to their prompt response to the summons the citizens are indebted for the salvation of the greater part of the village. By their aid the fire was under control about 5 o'clock.

The fire destroys the leading industry of the town, giving employment to 100 men, and the loss is a severe blow to the town.

The Famous Sawtell Case.

CONCORD, N. H., June 3.—In the law term of the supreme court, which opened here yesterday, is bill of exceptions, which had been allowed at the trial term of the court in the case of Sawtell, the condemned murderer, was filed, and upon it the court ordered briefs to be furnished in thirty days. The exceptions taken refer to the admission of certain telegrams, the testimony of Marion Sawtell and the identification of Hiram Sawtell's body.

Marsh is Much Wanted.

PHILADELPHIA, June 2.—The finance committee of councils has agreed to offer $5000 for the arrest of Gideon W. Marsh, the fugitive president of the Keystone National bank. It is hinted that the state may also offer a $10,000 reward. The citizens' committee of fifty, apparently not satisfied with the efforts being made to apprehend him, have asked President Harrison, Secretary Foster and Attorney-General Miller to assist in Marsh's capture.

Not a Trusty Boy.

BOSTON, June 3.—A boy employed by R. W. Kendall & Co., dry goods commission merchans, 99 Bedford street, was entrusted with a little less than $1000 by his employers last Friday, the amount representing the payroll of the firm. The boy has not been seen by Kendall & Co., or by his friends in Chelsea since he laid hands on the money.

A Good Seizure.

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., June 1.—Police officers broke up yesterday morning a big cock fight in full blast in a lonely spot near Ahaley Ponds, but within the boundaries of Holyoke. Thirteen men were captured, all of whom gave fictitious names; twelve live birds were taken, the carcasses of two cocks were found and four kegs of lager were seized.

Accident on the Cruiser Concord.

WASHINGTON, June 4.—News was received at the navy department that a steampipe burst yesterday on the new cruiser Concord, which was on her way to Norfolk, causing the death of a fireman and a coal heaver. Several other persons were injured.

Death of Historian Lossing.

NEW YORK, June 4.—Dr. Benson J. Lossing, the well-known historian, and one of the best known citizens of Dutchess county, died at his residence in Chestnut Ridge, Poughkeepsie, yesterday. The cause was valvular disease of the heart. He was in the 79th year of his age.

Not Believed in France.

PARIS, June 3.—Prime Minister De Freycinet denies that French men-of-war are interfering with the bait supply in Newfoundland, and discredits the report that a French officer had warned the inhabitants living about St. Pierre bay not to sell bait to United States fishermen.

A Disagreement.

PORTLAND, Me., May 29.—In the case of Rowland B. Bonney, on trial for manslaughter in the superior court, charged with causing the Scarboro Beach accident last January, whereby W. M. Swazey was killed, the jury, after being out nearly all day, disagreed and was discharged.

Boston's Pets.

BOSTON, June 2.—The Ancients celebrated yesterday the 253d anniversary of the organization. Rev. Dr. Talmage preached the election sermon in the New Old South.

Dr. Briggs Rejected.

DETROIT, May 30.—The general assembly of Presbyterians disapproved the appointment of Rev. Dr. Briggs as professor of biblical theology at Union seminary, by a vote of 440 to 89.

An Expensive Job for Peter.

BOSTON, June 4.—In the United States circuit court Peter Kaupaun was fined $100 for sending a scurrilous letter through the mails.

STRANGLED TO DEATH.

AN AGED LADY FOUND DEAD IN A CLOSET.

An Employe of the Woman Suspected of Committing the Deed, but He Cannot Be Found—Evidence of a Desperate Struggle.

DEDHAM, Mass., June 3.—A foul murder was discovered in the western portion of this town at a late hour last night. Miss Mary Emmerson's dead body was found in a closet of her house on High Rock street, she having been strangled. The corpse of the murdered woman was discovered by a boarder named Philip Hoffman, a German, who boarded with Miss Emmerson.

Hoffman formerly worked for Miss Emmerson, but for the past few weeks has worked in Boston at the Children's hospital. He would leave the house early in the morning and ride over the road to his work. About a week ago a German who was only known by the name of August came to work for Miss Emmerson. Yesterday morning Hoffman arose as usual, leaving the new man, with whom he roomed, in bed. Miss Emmerson was astir and gave him his breakfast.

When Hoffman, according to his story of the finding of the body, arrived home last night

He Found No One In.

He noticed the table in the kitchen tumbled over, and the dishes smashed upon the floor, and then made search for Miss Emmerson, finding her dead in the closet, which is off the kitchen. Her body was all doubled up, and considerable trouble must have been exercised by the murderer in jamming her into the small space, which is four feet long and two feet wide.

That she had been strangled was plainly apparent, the marks upon her throat showing plainly the impress of a strong hand. Considerable blood was also found upon her clothes and upon the floor of the house. August, the new workman, was not to be found, and he is

Suspected of Being the Murderer.

The purpose of the murder is thought to have been robbery, but as it is not known where the dead woman kept her money this theory of the cause of the brutal murder cannot be substantiated until to-day.

The murdered woman was highly esteemed, was 65 years of age, and conducted a small farm.

The missing German is about 26 years of age and recently came from St. John, N. B. He weighs 180 pounds, is 5ft. 9in. in height, has blue eyes and a light moustache. He speaks badly broken English.

BOSTON, June 4.—A minute description of the supposed murderer of Miss Mary Emmerson of Dedham was sent by telephone to the Boston police, and that description tallies closely to that of a man who was found dead under the draw of the Charles river bridge in this city yesterday morning. The man had evidently crept under the bridge to go to sleep Tuesday evening, and was killed and horribly cut up by the cog-wheels of the draw as they moved around when the draw was opened and closed. The dead body was removed to the North Grove street morgue, where it was closely examined by a Dedham policeman, the superintendent of the morgue and a Boston police sergeant. The dead man was about 26 years old, weighed about 180 pounds, had a light moustache, blue eyes, a German cast of countenance—in fact, the body seemed in all essential particulars to be that of the supposed Dedham murderer. The main point of difference from the description of the Dedham officers was in the clothing, the suit worn by the dead man evidently being new. They think it very probable that the murderer got new clothing.

The presence of the man under the bridge, which was a good hiding place for a person who feared pursuit and arrest, is looked upon by the police as a straw in favor of the identification. The clothing was searched for some paper that might show the name of the wearer, but nothing of that sort was discovered. One handkerchief, bloodstained, was all that was found. The Dedham police will take all possible means to learn if the dead man is the missing August.

It was learned late yesterday afternoon that the surname of August is Langer. He came to this city within a week in a cattle steamer, and was aided by some of the North End German societies. His ignorance of this country and its manners leads the police to think, granted he is not the man crushed in the draw-bridge, that he will be easily caught. He will, doubtless, try to get back to Europe as he came, on some cattle boat. This he will find trouble in doing.

THE NATION'S HEROES.

Fallen Comrades Not Forgotten by Their Loving Survivors.

BOSTON, June 1.—The observance of Memorial day throughout Massathusetts and the nation at large was marked. Especially interesting were the services at Philadelphia, where President Harrison and members of his cabinet joined in paying tribute to the fallen soldiers of the country, and those at the tomb of Gen. Grant, where a former Confederate soldier delivered the oration in commemoration of a man and a cause which he had opposed in other days. Several monuments were dedicated, including a simple, but expressive, testimonial to Gen. Gilman Marston, at Exeter, N. H.

Took Big Chances.

FALL RIVER, June 3.—James Considene was sentenced yesterday for vagrancy to the house of correction. He was on the train, handcuffed to another prisoner, and when near the outskirts of the city slipped his handcuffs and bolted for the door, eluding Officer Allen. He jumped from the moving train and escaped, and has not been seen since.

For the Little Ones.

HARTFORD, June 2.—A children's ward has been built as an adjunct to the Hartford hospital and was dedicated yesterday afternoon. There were speeches by Dr. G. W. Russell and Rev. Dr. George M. Stone. The ward will accommocate twenty children. It cost $28,000, of which $10,000 was given by the late Mrs. Julia M. Goodwin.

Lynn's Prosperity.

LYNN, Mass., June 3.—According to the assessors' returns 465 new dwellings have been erected in Lynn within the past year, the value of all buildings constructed being $2,092,100. The record is largely in excess of any previous year.

Ireland's Population.

LONDON, June 3.—The recent census of Ireland shows a population of 4,706,162 males and 2,317,076 females, being a decrease of 468,674 in the total since the last census.

The Prince of Wales in It.

LONDON, June 2.—The famous baccarat scandal trial in which the Prince of Wales is involved was begun yesterday.

JOSIAH G. ABBOTT.

Death of One of the Bay State's Most Able Jurists—Enjoyed Honorable Distinction as a Statesman and Scholar.

BOSTON, June 3.—Hon. Josiah G. Abbott died at Wellesley Hills yesterday after a brief illness. Mr. Abbott was born at Chelmsford, Mass., Nov. 1, 1813. He received a classical education, graduated from Harvard University in 1832, after which he entered upon the study of law, and in 1835 was admitted to the bar, since which time he has been engaged in practice, except while serving as one of the judges of the superior court in 1835, and it is safe to say that the demand for his professional services has been as great as for those of any member of the Suffolk bar. In 1836 he was elected to the Massachusetts house of representatives, and in 1841 and '42 he was chosen to the senate, serving in both houses with marked ability.

In 1874 he was the Democratic candidate for congress in the Fourth district, but the certificate of election was awarded to Hon. Rufus S. Frost, his Republican competitor. Mr. Abbott, however, contested the seat, and after a close fight, the majority of the investigating committee reported that Mr. Abbott was entitled to the seat, and he was accordingly sworn in July 26, 1876.

He was a life-long Democrat, his first vote being cast for Van Buren in 1836, and he always voted the Democratic ticket, with the single exception of 1848, when he cast his ballot again for Van Buren, then the Free Soil candidate for the presidency.

Judge Abbott was a man of spotless character and unimpeachable integrity; very just and generous in all dealings with his fellow men; a most eloquent orator, a profound thinker and thorough scholar, with some literary tastes, and one of the ablest jurors in the country.

A GRANITE STATE TRAGEDY.

In a State of Frenzy a River Driver Murders a Prominent Citizen.

GORHAM, N. H., May 29.—A river driver named John Donnelly, in a state of frenzy, rushed into the butcher shop of Lefebvres & King, on Main street, Berlin Falls, yesterday, and, seizing a large butcher knife, begun flourishing it about, threatening all within his reach. A policeman attempted his arrest, when Donnelly cut him badly. William M. Wilson interfered, when Donnelly inflicted a mortal wound in his bowels, Wilson living only a few moments. Donnelly was soon after arrested, and is now in custody. There is deep feeling in the community. Wilson, the murdered man, was one of Berlin's best known citizens.

Good!

MADRID, June 1.—At a meeting of the cabinet yesterday, the queen regent presiding, Premier Canovas del Castillo announced that the commercial convention with the United States had been concluded.

To Be Extended at 2 Per Cent.

WASHINGTON, May 29.—It has been practically decided to extend the 4½ per cent. loan at 2 per cent., and to give the holders of those bonds the necessary ninety days notice next Monday.

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

For Week Ending June 3.

FLOUR—The market is quiet, but prices are steadily held and no disposition is shown by millers to shade prices. The quotations for this market are at: Fine and super, $3@4.25; extra and seconds, $4.50@5.15; Minnesota bakers', clear and straight, $4@5.65; winter wheat, straight and roller, $5.20@5.75; winter patents, $5.75@6.10; spring patents, prime, $5.90@6.25; fancy brands, $6.25@6.50.

CORN—Steady, but dull on spot, with shipping prices a shade firmer. Chicago No. 2 yellow to ship is quoted at 67½@68½c; No. 3 yellow at 66½@67c. The spot market is quoted at: High mixed, 68½c; steamer yellow, 68c; steamer, 67; no grade, 66c for good, with off lots as to quality.

MEAL—Steady, with the demand fairly good. Choice kiln-dried cornmeal for export, $2.95@3 ₱ bbl; bag meal, $1.84@1.86; choice granulated, $3.85@4. Oatmeal is steady at $5.00@5.25 for ground, and $6.45@6.65 ₱ bbl for cut and rolled. Rye is quiet at $1 @ by jobbers, with rye flour dull at $5.50@5.90 ₱ bbl.

BEEF—The market is looking a little firmer, from the fact of shortended shipments. Dealers are of the idea that the market is to do better, though prices are not higher: Prime steers, 5½@6c; good steers, 5@5½c; light, 7@7½c; extra heavy hinds, 10½@11c; good hinds, 10@10½c; light, 8½@9c; heavy fores, 5½@6c; light, 6@5½c; rattles, 4½@5c; chucks, 5@5½c; backs, 7@8c; rounds, 8@9½c; rumps, 10@12½c; rumps and loins, 11@14c; short ribs, 10@12½c; loins, 13½@15½d.

MUTTON AND LAMBS—The mutton market is steady, with prices little changed. Lambs, springers, 11@12c; fair to good, 9½@10½c; ordinary, 8@9c; yearlings, 9@11c; fair to good, 7@8c. Chicago mutton, 8½@9½c; Brighton, 9½@10c; eastern, 8@9c for choice; fair to good, 6@7c; eastern veal, poor to good, 5@6c; good to choice, 8@9c; fancy, 9½@10c.

PORK—No changes to note in pork provisions. Barring the holiday, trade is fair, with the local packers and dealers, at unchanged quotations.

BUTTER—Doing a little better, and the market is a shade stronger, from the fact of lightened receipts. The quotations are quite firm at: Western creamery, 18@18½c; fancy and well known marks higher; firsts, 17@17½c; seconds, 16@16½c; extra imitation creamery, 15@16c; factory, choice, 14@15c; New York and Vermont extra creamery, 18½@19½c; extra firsts, 17@18c; eastern creamery, 17@18c; New York and Vermont dairy, fresh, 16@16½c; fair to good, 14@15c; low grade, 12@14c; jobbing price, ½c higher.

CHEESE—Choice northern new, 10@10½c; western, 9½@10c. Jobbing prices ½@c higher. Liverpool is cabled lower at 48s for new.

EGGS—Easier, for the reason that New York is off a little: Northern and eastern, 19½@19c; western, 18@18½c; Michigan, 18@18c; P. E. Island, 18@18c.

POTATOES—Moving fairly at: Houlton and Aroostook hebrons, $1.25 ₱ bushel; Houlton and Aroostook rose, $1.20; Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Nova Scotia white stars, $1.20; Dakota reds, $1.20; silver dollars, $1.05; Vermont and New Hampshire rose and hebron.is, $1.05@1.10; chenangoes, 85c for bulk and $1 for bgs; new Bermuda potatoes, $5 ₱ bbl for extras; Charleston, $4@4.50.

WATERTOWN CATTLE MARKET.

For Week Ending June 3.

AMOUNT OF LIVE STOCK AT MARKET.

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Swine.
This week	3427	594	14,071
Last week	3451	1203	17,018
Year ago, June 3	3423	1313	20,970

NUMBER FROM THE SEVERAL STATES.

	Cattle.	Sheep and Lambs.	Calves.	Swine.
New Hampshire	48	154	222	6
Vermont	80	74	994	25
Massachusetts	1	66	1	..
New York	..	..	28	..
Western	2423	240	..	14,040
Canada	875	..	..	..
Total	3427	534	1275	14,071

Number of cars over different roads—Boston and Maine 5, Boston and Lowell 8, Fitchburg 505, Eastern 2, total, 520.

Prices of Market Beef—A few choice $7.25@7.50; extra $6.75@7.00; first quality $6.00@6.50; second quality $5.00@5.50; third quality $4.00@4.90.

Prices of Store Cattle—Working Oxen, ₱ pair, $300@350; Farrow Cows, $100@30; Fancy Cows, $50@70; Milch Cows and Calves, $25@45; yearlings, $8@16; two years old, $12@25; three years old, $20@32.

Swine—Western fat, live, 6@6½c; Northern dressed hogs, 8c ₱ lb wholesale.

Prices of Sheep and Lambs—In lots, $3.50@5.00 each; extra, $6@6.50, or from 7@8c ₱ lb. Lambs 8@9c ₱ lb.

Veal Calves, 7@8c ₱ lb.

Prices of Hides, Tallow and Skins—Brighton Hides, 6@6½c ₱ lb; Country Hides, 5½@6c ₱ lb; Country Tallow, 3c ₱ lb; Brighton Tallow, 3½@3¾c ₱ lb; Wool Pelts, $1.50@1.75 each; Sheared Skins, 50c each; Lamb Skins, 40@50c each; Dairy Skins, 25@40c each.

KEEP YOUR EYE ON

BLAINE

The International City
Gateway of 2 Great Nations
Where Commerce Moves with Tide and Rail

Send to the undersigned for pamphlets telling you about Blaine, Puget Sound and the new state of Washington. Puget Sound offers greater inducements for capital than any other point in the world. If you do not believe us ask someone who has been here. Population of Blaine in 1889, 75; 1890, 2100. Complete system of electric lights; water works; ten miles of twelve-foot sidewalks; six miles graded streets; two national banks. The future port of entry between two great nations. Best land-locked harbor on Puget Sound. Has four of the largest Trans-Continental Railways. The Canadian Pacific and Great Northern Railways are just completed here. The Northern Pacific is only 15 miles away and with the Union Pacific is coming as fast as men and money can build. Now is the time to buy lots and blocks and realize on the great rise in value.

We are the largest owners of the townsite. We offer to the public a portion of our property. Lots range from $75 to $1500. Lots five to ten blocks from water front, $75 and $100; corners $10 extra. Choice lots inside eight blocks from post office, $100, $125, $150, $200, and $250. Corners $25 extra. All these are choice business or residence, and in any other city of equal importance they would bring $300 to $500. These prices are subject to advance without notice.

TERMS: One-third down; balance one year in equal monthly paymedts. Now is the chance for investors, teachers, farmers, clerks and every body who cannot come here, to make money. You get exactly the same terms as given at our offices here and in Blaine. No deviation. By remitting ten dollars by draft, registered letter or express, at once, we will secure you a bargain and the best unsold lots will be selected for you. If you delay it may be too late.

REFERENCES: Every bank and business firm in Seattle; Washington National Bank; Hon. E. O. Graves, President and Ex-Assistant U. S. Treasurer; Ex-Governor Eugene Semple, Seattle; First National Bank; Blaine National Bank and Chamber of Commerce, Blaine, Washington.

OFFICE OF L. H. GRIFFITH REALTY AND BANKING COMPANY.
Paid in Capital, $300,000.
SEATTLE, WASH., March 17, 1891.

To GEO. K. MAXWELL, Esq.,
Mgr. Flour City Nat'l Bank, Minneapolis:
Dear Sir:—From a personal acquaintance with the officers and directors of the New England Land & Harbor Improvement Co., of Seattle, Wash., I take great pleasure in stating that they are men of energy and integrity, and I feel justified in recommending them to the public patronage. Further than this, I believe they have the disposition as well as the ability to fully carry out all agreements they may make.
L. H. GRIFFITH, Pres.

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Something New.
Call and examine our Boys' SEAMLESS Solid Shoes. Best thing out for service.
Repairing Neatly & Promptly Done.
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Picture Frames, Curtains and Fixtures, Looking Glasses, etc.
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FIRST CLASS
MEAT, VEGETABLES, & CANNED GOODS
Is at the Old and Reliable Stand of
VALPEY BROS.,
Established, 1866.
Prices as reasonable as at any other Market.

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Teaming and Job Work done at short notice.
Orders left and Bills payable at Store of J. H. Chandler.

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Faber Ink Tablets, sufficient in each for a half pint of ink. All Colors. 10 Cents Each.
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Near the Freight Station of Boston and Maine Railroad.

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Andover and Boston Express
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AGENT FOR
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ANDOVER OFFICE, - PARK ST.
Late Express from Boston at 6 o'clock.

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The New Boston and New Home. Specialties. Needles, Oil, etc. Machines adjusted, cleaned, and repaired.
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Mason work of all kinds, also Kalsominin Whitening, Tinting and Whitewashing executed promptly at the lowest prices.
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Special Reduction for the next 30 days. Call and see us.

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CARPENTER & BUILDER,
LUMBER.
New Shop, cor. Park and Bartlet Sts.,
ANDOVER, MASS.
Residence, cor. Park Street and Punchard Ave.

DOROTHY.

In a low white cottage among the trees
Dorothy lives with her father;
Midst apple tree blossoms and honey bees
His comfort and pleasure looks after,
Who, returning from toil, of tilling the soil,
Exclaims, as he sees his fair daughter,
Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
I could not do without you.

Through the grass trips her light springing feet,
To attend to the birds and her flowers,
Her supple form bends 'neath the branches sweet,
And the blooms fall upon her in showers.
They seem to say, in their own sweet way,
Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
We could not live without you.

The fragrant lilacs down by the gate,
Nod their heads in the soft spring breeze,
While the robin walks on the lawn, and calls to his mate,
In her hidden nest, above in the eaves;
The birds on their perches, 'mid cut leaf birches,
Swing and sing, with the fluttering leaves,
To Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
We would not live without you.

Through the vine twined hedge, a form she sees,
That is noble, with manly beauty his portion;
With a flush on her cheek like pink sweet peas,
She hides not her girlish emotion.
He clasps her hand, as he repeats again,
Oft uttered words of devotion.
Dorothy, dear,
My love, do you hear?
I cannot live without you.
—Helen A. Shattuck in Good Housekeeping.

AN INCIDENT OF 1865.

"Indeed, mamma, I can bridle and saddle that little dun pony, and be back home before you can say Jack Robinson."

"But, my child, it is such a mad freak to go such a distance, and alone, too, on that stray pony, and for what? Only one green peach was seen on that tree."

"Yes, only one green peach, and perhaps somebody has got it before now, but 'nothing ventured, nothing have,' and I am going to ride there this afternoon and look for that peach and bring it to you." So spoke the young girl who was bent on taking the ride forbidden by her prudent mother.

This was during the summer of 1865, following the disastrous flood in that part of the Mississippi valley. We had gathered strawberries under the water, sometimes wading out to the beds and sometimes paddling out in a flotilla of canoes. We had had dewberries and blackberries gathered by the more heroic members of the family, who were not in fear of the moccasins and bluewater snakes who entwined themselves among these briars, feasting on the berries. All the other fruit was ruined by the overflow, and it so happened that some one had discovered a living peach tree, bearing one forlorn green peach, in a deserted plantation garden five miles from the home of our heroine. This tree grew on a knoll a little elevated above the overflow. Now, in June, this peach should have ripened, hence the longing to pluck it and give it to the mother who had sighed out that very day that she should so enjoy some peaches.

The girl had the dun pony saddled with a man's saddle and rope bridle, and donning her riding skirt of gay copper colored dimity that had served many years as the nursery window curtain, and the man's hat coquettishly trimmed with an aigrette of white and blue crane's feathers, she was soon mounted and cantering gayly down the grassy road. What a lonesome road it was too. There was no travel in that day, only some straggling soldiers going from camp to picket station. The plantations were deserted by negroes, and the long lines of dingy "quarters" with wide opened doors and swinging window shutters looked lonesomest of all lonesome things in nature.

The grass was knee deep to the dun pony; as he cantered through its green sea it closed in his wake like the waves of a calm emerald sea, asleep under the hot glow of that June day sun. The senna weeds grew as tall as trees along the levees and where fences had been, giving out a fragrant odor from their leaves, beans and saucy yellow faced flowers. The broad fields were filled with the great army of rampant cockle burrs; not an inch of soil to be seen anywhere after that splendid irrigation of an already fabulously fertile land, and there being no cattle to trample the weeds and to crop the herbage, it grew and grew into this wilderness of unbroken green. The bleached bones of much valued stock drowned were even now assisting to make this rank luxuriance over their once happy forage ground. Nothing is wasted in nature's storehouse! However true this is, there was not the "survival of the fittest;" the cows and herds were fertilizing this rich earth, the people deprived of beef, milk and butter, and the senna weeds and cockle burrs were all in their glory. Cui bono.

The only four footed beast that was in that section of country for months was the dun pony, and he was left behind by some disgusted soldier who was traveling along in the mud just after the waters receded into their banks.

The dun pony happened to fit into the landscape (or mudscape?) at that period. He harmonized with the hue of the prevailing mud, and no doubt thought he made a "symphony in dun," and he stuck fast in a bog, so his soldier master made a jump for terra firma, or an adjacent bog, or tree, or something besides mud, bogs and quagmires, and there the pony was. I don't remember if he pulled himself out; indeed, I don't think he had sufficient strength in his skeleton frame to make the effort to pull; so, I suppose the sun shone fiercely down some days, drying the mud about the flanks of the poor brute, and then, perhaps, some good Samaritan helped him some. I don't know, though; there was no one about there but the lady of the house, a younger sister-in-law, two young girls, two little children, one a baby, and a small negro boy.

He, the pony, must have had horse sense, and got out somehow; leastwise, he shambled up to the kitchen gallery to sniff at the corn meal and potatoes, and he shared the frugal family meal and partook of Avery Island salt, and he must have had some Arab blood in his ancestry (I write ancestry, dear reader, because I don't think at this time he had any blood in his body to write of), for, after partaking of the family salt, he never deserted the family—"Noblesse oblige," was his motto. Very different, indeed, was he, this plebeian and colored creature, from the high stepping, bobtailed, sorrel, satin coated carriage horses that held arched necks and more arched tails, never seeming prouder than when trotting out for the last time through the stable gate, prancing and caracoling under the seat of the burly negroes who were on their way to freedom and the "year of jubilee."

Doubtless, Prince and Albert sniffed afar off the fragrant fodder and the plentiful forage of the Federal camp, their stable stall being quite empty. Who that has a stomach can blame them for wearying of green fields and pastures and hankering after their "fleshpots."

Yet I cannot fancy the humble dun pony turning tail on his best, though poor friends, and comforting himself with pride and dignity and champing the bit, while bestrode by another ingrate of a greater degree. And when one remembers that the sorrels had cost golden dollars in plenty, and the dun had cost not even a "thank ye, sir," there is a text for a sermon on ingratitude in horses.

He seemed proud, indeed, when the young lady fixed herself finally to her satisfaction in her man's saddle, gathering together the voluminous folds of the copper colored riding skirt in her hands to prevent their hiding completely her small steed. With a shake of the rope bridal and a wave of the hand toward the group on the gallery she started on her quest.

Alas, and alas! why should "The best laid plans of mice and men," and maids also, "gang aft agley!"

The garden was reached, and in the orchard of defunct fruit trees, amid the billows of noxious and tall bull grasses, there, too, stood that one living green peach tree, but no peach was there, look and peer as she would, fooling herself a dozen times with a reddened leaf, standing up in her stirrup, handling almost each leaf upon the tree, until lo! the sun had already set. However the old deserted dwelling house looked, as she recalled the recent tragedy enacted there in all its horrors just as she bent her plumed hat to escape the bending boughs of a low branched tree, she had almost thought somebody touched her; but no, it was only the disturbed branches closing behind her.

"Yes, this is the very window the boy jumped through after shooting his poor old father, and it is wide open. Why, I can see clear through, even into the hall where he fell and died five minutes later. They say the blood stains are there yet. Poor old man! what a sudden, oh, what a horrible death by the innocent hands of his young son! What a stricken life now and always for the boy, his mother and his sisters."

These reflections were more terrible as she recalled every detail of the fatal mistake. The mother rousing her son at midnight, placing the weapon in his hands and whispering in his sleepy ears that "somebody—some thief or prowler—is walking through the hall."

She had thought her husband asleep in bed, and the gun being in the boy's room she had slipped out quietly, not waking the old man, as she thought—fatal error. The father had risen some moments before, fearing some thieves were in his melon patch, not wishing to disturb his good wife. He had slipped out as silently, and on returning he caused death.

O times of unutterable horrors! War abroad over the fairest country under God's broad skies; men far away from hearth and home, their treasured ones unprotected save by old men and tender youths. Hear the weird hooting of that gray old owl as he flaps his wings on that moss covered cypress limb. The birds are all twittering in the rank rose bushes and the honeysuckle bowers, and that wise old owl, calm and cunning, watches keenly his prey, and well knows when each little head is tucked beneath a wing. He regrets the absent family and the chickens that nightly adorned the oak trees in the back yard. Birds are very dainty, to be sure; but there is so much more in a chicken to devour. I expect that's what Mr. Owl is thinking about. Ugh! and ouch! What a great big snake just glided up that old stump covered over with trumpet vines! What a tanglewood we are in, my little dun, you and I! Let us hasten to get out of this and beyond the yellow bayou strip of woods before it gets dark.

But there are washout holes, hidden perils under the green briar vines, thorns, locusts thrusting their prickly branches aggressively in one's face, and echoing from tree to tree booms the weird hootings of many cruel, watching owls, while bullbats are flitting fleetly through the gloaming. Here she reaches a gap in the zigzag fallen fence, densely shrouded in the deep green of the ampelopsis, and white alder blossoms crowning them with their bridal white corymbs. There is a rail or two for the pony to step over, and the motion showers down thousands of the fragrant florets upon the equestrienne. The river road is reached, the sunken and crevassed levees looking more like hillocked graves than a breastwork against the turbid waters of that swift flowing Atchafalaya; albeit, they looked innocent enough in June within their cavelike red and blue clay banks, and broad white sanded bars stretching almost across to the farther shore, willow fringed and sentineled with a thick mushroom growth of cottonwood trees that, like Tannhauser's staff, branched and leaved and flowered a three nights' growth, mystically.

Ye calmly sleeping waters, what have ye wrought, what evil yet will ye do in the coming years! Willow fringed, gentle lapping waters sleep sweetly beneath the twilighted heavens, with the consolatory thought that ye have wrought an evil work that good may come. Have ye not deposited a rich alluvium upon this already fertile land? True, the plowshare is rusty, and the gear eaten by rats, and the wagons fallen into "innocuous desuetude," and the voice of the laborer no longer heard in the plantation melody, but is being lifted in the rousing chorus of "John Brown's soul goes marching on," in the conquering Federal camps.

The Yellow Bayou woods, skirted by an old clearing of rotting trees, and pitted by crevasse holes, impel the girl to have her wits about her and shake off the dismal memories of the tragic haunted house, the universal desolation of her surroundings and her present isolation. Should something happen, what then? She was far from human aid, no ear to hear her cry, no hand to save! Almost her lot would form a parallel to the previous plight of the abandoned pony left like a stick in the mud by his disgusted master.

"Hello! here I go, sure enough!"

The unshod hoofs had stumbled. The pony fell to the ground, the girl going over his head—and then—stillness!

There stood a wretched, gloomy, sad, colored little "beastie," looking more like a donkey than a horse, the saddle awry on his thin back, the rope bridle dangling disconsolately in front of his nose.

"Hello! what's this? A mustang saddled in the wood! Somebody must be around besides ourselves. Strange that he did not take up the 'yawhoop,' or join in our tune."

A party of six mounted rebels were riding along the unfrequented river road, singing "The Yellow Rose of Texas," "The Girl I Left Behind Me," with an occasional rebel yell to enliven the refrain.

"That animal, or animule, has some very fine points about him, boys."

"Fine points indeed! Look at his shoulders; his ribs can be counted, and he may be one great interrogation point to us; he tells us nothing, however."

Then he peers among the fallen logs and around the deadened tree trunks humming, "Oh, the sweetest girl that ever I did see is the girl I left behind me. Why, b-b-boys—look here! The sweetest girl that I ever did see is here before me, dead—or fainted dead away!"

The six soldiers clustered around, bustled about and held canteen water to the closed lips, and sprinkled the pallid young face. One picked up the hat, and another essayed to arrange the disheveled copper skirtin to more seemly folds; all the time the sad eyed dun pony standing stock still waiting for the issue.

Soon the girl stirred, and opened wondering gray-blue eyes upon her numerous attendants. Where was she? And goodness gakes alive! what were all these soldiers doing? They seemed the whole of Walker's brigade to her, crouching around her there, and her head down among the logs and bad smelling weeds. She said she had been thrown the moment before, as she hastened to scramble up, wondering if her skirts were at all decorous, and if there might not be earwigs crawling over her.

Twelve hands assisted her from her recumbent posture and placed her on the meek pony; twelve eyes looked solicitude and tender sympathy, and six men wanted to lead that dangerous and excited beast from amid the pitfalls of this howling wilderness! The girl did not like so much attention, and did not want to be pitied by them and laughed at by the home folks. "Her pony was as safe as a sheep. This was no wilderness, only the Yellow Bayou clearing, and the crevasse holes were not so very deep."

So, with her escort she was soon "home again" to explain her disappointed search to the anxiously alarmed mother, and to slur over her accident as nothing at all. "I was up in a minute, but for an instant I must have swooned—everything became black and still—then the soldiers saw me."

But the mother knew her headstrong, willful daughter had lain among the logs and weeds and decayed stumps for longer than she realized, since she did not hear the familiar airs sung by the slowly riding soldiers, nor had she heard one word of their criticism of her pony.—E. S. Gaines in Atlanta Constitution.

An International Affair.

"There's Prince Spaghetti still bidding adieu to his fiancee. By the way, isn't their wedding to be a fortnight earlier than was announced?"

"Yes, the board of immigration decided he must be returned by the vessel that brought him."—Life.

TIPS ON CANDY.

Never Pay Less Than Forty Cents a Pound If You Want a Pure Article.

"Never expect to get any kind of pure candy for less than forty cents a pound."

It was my friend the foreman of a big candy manufactory who spoke. His name is not Pajama, but very near it; and as that is as near as I can get, and he does not object, I always let it go at "Pajama."

"The nuts, the flavoring and the labor on all bonbons and fancy candies make the actual cost to the manufacturer at least thirty or thirty-five cents a pound. Don't think that we are in the business for love, and that you can get good candy for twenty cents a pound. We are not selling gold dollars for fifty cents."

"What is the purest candy made—the least harmful for children to eat?"

"It makes no difference—all fine candy is equally pure. By pure candy I mean that made of the best refined sugar, fresh fruit flavorings, vegetable coloring and fresh eggs. All that costs. Pistache nuts alone cost ninety cents a pound, and pure black chocolate from thirty to forty cents. So you can see why candy, to be good, must cost at least forty cents a pound. There are imitations of all these ingredients on the market, and they are used extensively by the cheap candy houses. They are put together so cleverly, too, as frequently to deceive the most sensitive palate. But they can't deceive the stomach."

"Marsh mallows are as little injurious as any candy, are they not?"

"Oh, no; half the marsh mallows are frauds. The red march mallows are made simply of the whites of eggs, sugar and gum arabic. A compound which we call 'lily squash' is used to imitate this with. It is made up mainly of glue and flour. The glue is very indigestible, and of course these fake marsh mallows are very bad things to eat. Equally, of course, they are cheap.

Nearly every mother seems to think that if they give their children marsh mallows it's not like giving them candy, that they are harmless. That's all nonsense. If candy is at all injurious to children marsh mallows are just as harmful as any other bonbon."—New York Herald.

A Sacrifice to the Yankee Pie Idol.

There is a belief in other parts of the country that the New England digestion has been sacrificed to pie; but few persons, probably, have known of other valuable possessions being offered up to the idol. In a biographical sketch of Charles Chauncy, second president of Harvard college, written in 1768 by his great grandson of the same name, the writer states that, desiring to possess the papers of his illustrious ancestors, he made a search for them and found that they had descended to a son of the president, "who had kept them as a valuable treasure during his life; but upon his death, his children being all under age, they were unhappily suffered to continue in the possession of his widow, their mother.

"She married some time after a Northampton deacon, who principally got his living by making and selling pies. Behold now the fate of all the good president's writings of every kind! They were put to the bottom of pies, and in this way brought to utter destruction."—Popular Science Monthly.

Man's Best Friend.

Bold, bad cynics have been heard to declare that the girl who refuses a man is his best friend. They say that instead of going about with two pocket handkerchiefs, and letting his beard grow, he aught to be gay and frisky in his rejoicings at the possible fate from which the young lady has saved him. There seems to be something in the notion after all. Thirty years ago a tradesman of Hamburg wooed a lady who declined him with thanks, as though he had been a manuscript and she an editor. He perhaps tore his hair at first, but he soon calmed down, and now he has died, leaving the lady (she is somebody else's widow) £600 sterling, and his best thanks for her favor of thirty years ago. "As a consequence," he says, "my days have been passed in peace and quietness. I now requite your goodness." Depend upon it, that grateful testator had watched the fate of the other man.—San Francisco Argonaut.

The Mont-de-Piete.

It is asserted that the really indigent do not go to the "Mont-de-Piete," for they have nothing to pawn, but rather people either in temporary difficulties or those having reason to hope for better days. Many pawn what they can to meet the terrible day of "Le terme," the quarter's rent, which must be paid, and then redeem the articles by their own savings.

Many tradesmen, seeing a good opening in return for a sacrifice of money, go to the "Mont-de-Piete" to get necessary funds instead of borrowing elsewhere. Many owners of land, and farmers also, have recourse to such means to pay for improvements.

In the month of August the applications are numerous on the part of people wishing to get the means of going to the seaside or to watering places, and who pawn jewelry for that purpose which they redeem in December. —Murray's Magazine.

A Family Tradition.

Dunwalter—Why, sir, the Dunwalters for centuries, without an exception, scouted the idea of anything like trade, sir.

Worby—Didn't believe in giving an equivalent for what they got, eh?—Life.

FERTILIZERS.

Stockbridge Manures, Bowker's

Hill and Drill Phosphates.

BRECK'S ODORLESS LAWN DRESSING

Ground and Dissolved Bone

GROCERIES and DRY GOODS,

CROCKERY WARE,

SMITH & MANNING,

Essex Street, - Andover, Mass.

THE EDITH AND ELIZA

ARE

LEAD AND SILVER MINES

NOW BEING OPENED UP IN THE

BELT MOUNTAINS OF MONTANA.

Within ninety days the tunnel will be completed. Six mining experts have pronounced these two properties the most promising silver-lead producers in the entire State of Montana. They agree that when the tunnel is completed, it will show, by development, **one and one-half million tons** of lead carbonate ore.

Only enough of the treasury stock of this Company has been put upon the market to meet the expenses of putting in the tunnel. It is confidently expected that developments now being made will place the remaining treasury stock at a figure many times the price at which only a limited number of shares will at present be sold.

Capital stock one million dollars, divided into one million shares of the par value of one dollar per share.

For the next ninety days, this stock, which is full paid, and non-assessable, will be sold at the following prices:

All cash, fifty cents per share.

Part cash, sixty cents per share, payments to made as follows:

Nine cents per share cash down, and three cents per share per month for seventeen consecutive months.

No forfeiture for default of monthly payments, if future payments are cancelled, and stock taken for amount already paid.

Send for maps and reports of assays and experts.

The New England and Belt Mountain Mining Co.

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ANDOVER! ANDOVER!

CITIZENS OF ANDOVER!

We can make you a special offer on

PICTURE FRAMES

Of our own make and will guarantee the best quality at the lowest rates. Our goods will speak for themselves. All we ask is your close examination. In our

MUSICAL DEPARTMENT

You will be doubly satisfied with our choice line of Musical Instruments. FREE LESSONS with every Autoharp purchased from our Store.

Robinson & Clayton, 208 Essex St., Lawrence.

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ANDOVER AND NO. ANDOVER.

Headquarters for Flour and Grain.

A large line of Ladies' and Gentlemen's Rubber Footwear always on hand.

NORTH ANDOVER.

Mrs. James Clark of Newmarket N.H., a former resident of this town, has been making a brief visit to friends and acquaintances.

Rev. Elias Hodge preached at the Unitarian Church, Sunday morning, in exchange with Rev. Charles Noyes.

The Y.P.M.L.S.S. hold their regular meeting this evening.

Rev. and Mrs. H. H. Leavitt, and Mrs. Aaron G. Rea, attended the 65th anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, at Saratoga, N.Y., on Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday of this week.

Last week Tuesday the committeee on Water Supply reported a bill to the Senate in which provision was made for the town of Lexington, to cut off the Shawsheen River and use it for a water supply for the town. The bill passed the Senate and had reached the second reading in the House, when Representative Greene arose and strongly opposed the bill. The entire Shawsheen controversy for the last twelve years was rehearsed, and the conflict was lively for a time. Through the effort of Mr. Greene, the measure was finally defeated by a vote of 48-60. Those favoring the bill were dissatisfied, however, and the following morning tried to reconsider the vote of the previous day, but were defeated by a vote of nearly 2-1. Without doubt both towns will appreciate the watchfulness of their representative in matters of home interest.

Miss Knox of Dover, N. H., has been making a brief visit at the home of Mr. Joel Sibley.

A special meeting of the Grange, Tuesday evening, was of great interest and pleasure to the children. A large company was present and a fine collation was served after the rendition of the following exercises: Welcome, seven boys; song, "Wandering in the May-time"; A Frog Concert, Fred Nason; tableau, Playing Grandma; piano duett, A Crown Diamond, Kate and Mabel Fuller; "My daughter Jane," Alice Ingalls; charade, Rain-bow; song, "The Hunter;" "The Five Chickens," Lena Barker; tableau, Playing Doctor; piano, Rank and File, Grace Barker; Time, Stella Barker; charade, two acts; Visitors from Story Land, several children.

William A. Johnson and Alfred C. Howes have jointly purchased a horse and carriage. It is a good looking team.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred. N. Manning of Savin Hill, Dorchester, spent Memorial Day and the Sabbath with his mother, Mrs. E. G. Manning.

Public exercises of a patriotic nature were held in the Bradstreet School, Friday afternoon.

John H. Sutton is having his house repainted.

The teachers of the Merrimac, Bradstreet and Centre Schools visited schools Monday.

At the session of the Probate Court, Monday, Edward W. Greene was appointed guardian of T. O. Wardwell and Martin Kennelly. It is understood that the liquor statement presented to the Court adds nothing to the character of the local dealers.

Emma, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Bauchman, of Water Street, fell from the pontoon bridge into Cochichewick brook, Sunday afternoon. She disappeared below the surface once, when Napoleon Dufresne plunged into the water and brought her safely to shore. Pluck and prompt action probably prevented a drowning accident.

Miss Emily Horne of Lynn, was visiting friends in town on Sunday.

Rev. Elias Hodge attended the commencement exercises of Boston University on Wednesday.

Wynona Lodge will give a public temperance meeting in the Bradstreet School room, June 15. Admission by ticket.

Rev. H. H Leavitt was one of the members of the Association who examined the students of the Theological Seminary at Andover, in regard to their preaching qualifications, Monday.

The social committee announce a young people's sociable at the Congregational Church, Tuesday evening, from 5.30 till 8 o'clock. Children under the age of 16 years are invited.

The Helping Hand Socie'y connected with the Unitarian Church will hold a fair in Stevens Hall, next Wednesday, June 10th, afternoon and evening. There will be fancy and domestic articles, ice cream and cake, flowers and baskets, for sale. Admission, 10 cents.

Dr. Charles P. Morrill has been confined to the house this week by an attack of "la grippe," and unable to attend to his medical practice, which has been in the hands of Dr. Weil.

Harry, the son of Mr. and Mrs. David Bruce of Water Street, upset a tub of boiling water Wednesday morning, during the absence of his mother from the room, and was so severely scalded about the face and body that death resulted in a few hours. The little fellow was only a little over two years of age, and the reaction was so great that his constitution was unable to meet it. The funeral will occur this afternoon.

There was an adjourned meeting of the Congregational Sabbath School, Wednesday evening, to consider the revised constitution.

The Unitarian Church is being repainted and re-shingled. Hardy & Cole are making the repairs.

It hailed Wednesday night.

Topic of Epworth League Sunday evening, "Honoring and Honored." Miss Emma Haigh, leader.

Mr. William A. Hall occupied his residence the early part of this week.

The County Grange will picnic at Haggetts Pond, Aug. 20.

The personal effects of the late Ward Noyes will be sold at auction to-morrow.

Dr. and Mrs. Joseph Kittredge and daughter of Marblehead, are in town for a short visit.

William McQueston makes the following statement in regard to the school census:

No. of school children in Merrimack

District,	446
Centre,	84
Union,	72
Farnham,	20
Pond,	18
River,	13
Kimball,	11
Total	664

Mr. John Moore of Lynn was in town Sunday.

The subject of the Y.P.S.C.E. meetiug Sunday evening will be "Whatsoever He saith unto you, do it."

Following is a record of the scores made at the North Andover Rifle Range, Saturday afternoon:

Lieut Coan,	4 5 5 4 5 4 4 3 4 5	5–43
Priv. Abbott,	4 4 4 5 4 4 3 4 3 4	4–38
Priv. Kirkwood,	5 4 4 4 4 4 3 3 4 3	3–38
Capt. Reeves,	5 3 3 3 5 5 4 3 3 4	4–37
Priv. McGregor,	3 4 3 4 3 3 4 4 5 3	3–36
Priv. Blanchard,	4 2 4 3 4 4 4 4 4 4	3–36
Corp. Bonney,	4 4 4 2 3 5 2 3 2 3	3–32
Priv. P. T. Smith,	4 4 3 4 0 4 0 3 5 3	3–30

Obituary.

One of the sad occurrences of the week is the death of Nellie Florence, the only child of Mr. and Mrs. Meserve, which took place at her home Wednesday afternoon, at 1.30 o'clock, at the age of 17 years and 8 months. She was born in Ayer's Village, Haverhill, but for the past four years has resided in this town. Early in September she was obliged to relinquish her position as stenographer for the law firm of Abbott and Pearl, and since that time ill-health has continued and steadily progressed, resulting in consumytion. Although suffering acutely, yet she gave forth no sign of personal discomfort or fretfulness to add to the cares of those about her, but on the contrary endured the exasperating and painful illness with a spirit of remarkable resignation and forbearance. Nellie was always deeply attached to home influences, and was a truthful, obedient child. She was an active member of the Epworth League, and interested in church work. Her early death is a severe trial to her parents, and a source of sincere regret to all who knew her. Funeral services will be held at the late home, corner of Main and First Streets, Saturday afternoon at 1 o'clock, Rev. Elias Hodge officiating. Interment at West Parish Cemetery, Haverhill.

Attempted Suicide.

Thomas Roache, a man employed in the weaving department of Stevens & Sons mill, made a rash attempt to end his life Monday afternoon. Having previously expressed his intention of departing this life, he laid down with his head across one of the rails of the track of the Eastern Railroad, at a point nearly opposite the "blocks." A man working in a field near-by, for M. A. Robinson, tried to raise him from his uncomfortable position, but was unsuccessful. He then ran a short distance down the track and stopped the approaching freight train. With the assistance of the trainmen, the man was taken from the track and secured until the train passed. The man is said to be addicted to the use of liquor, and was probably under its influence at the time. He returned to work late the same afternoon.

A SPLENDID RECEPTION.

THE RECEPTION TENDERED MISS WILKINSON LAST NIGHT. A PLEASANT SOCIAL EVENT.

The reception tendered Miss Wilkinson of the Springfield Female Academy, held last night in the Central Congregational Church, was an event that will be remembered by all present.

There was a good attendance and the splendid program was a pleasant surprise. The church was beautifully decorated, the music and addresses of a high order, and the evening was most enjoyably spent. Among those present were some of the best singers in the city, including Misses Giffort, Grace, Dittrick, Wilkinson, Otterson, and Prof. Hall and Dr. Charles Wright. Interesting addresses were made by Miss Wilkinson, Mrs. A. P. Hall, Miss Dorsey, Rev. A. K. Wray, and Prof. F. A. Hall. The recitation of the poem, "Substitution," rendered by Miss Brubaker, was splendid, and that lady was the recipient of much favorable comment.

Before the close, Miss Wilkinson received the farewell handshakes and the hearty good wishes of her many friends for unbounded success in her missionary work in far away Japan, and all joined in the closing hymn "God be with you till we meet again."—*Springfield (Mo.,) Daily Democrat.*

[Our readers will be glad to learn from the above of the warm-hearted appreciation of the tutelary efforts of one of North Andover's talented daughters during her stay in the West.

Petition for Street Railway.

The Selectmen received another petition, Monday, from the Street Railway Company, through the Treasurer, James H. Eaton, of Lawrence. The Company have completely ignored the recent proposition of the Selectmen, not even deigning to make a reply. The petition moreover asks for the route which has already been denied them once. It looks decidedly as if the railroad officials were toying with the Selectmen. A location was given and permission granted for the road to run to the Centre so as to accommodate the people of Stevens Village, and the road was to be completed in about two years. These ideas all vanished in smoke, and now they return once more and venture to tell the Selectmen they cannot make any restrictions, nor apparently locate their tracks. It begins to look as if the "management" would fiddle for the town fathers to dance. It is understood that no consideration will be given the petition at present. The instrument reads:

MERRIMACK VALLEY STREET RAILWAY COMPANY, LAWRENCE, May 1891.

To the Honorable Selectmen of the Town of North Andover:—

GENTLEMEN: Respectfully represents the Merrimack Valley Railway Company that for the purpose of improving and making more efficient the service afforded the citizens of North Andover by its cars, the Company is desirous of introducing and employing the overhead single trolley system of electric motive power as the motive power for its cars; and also of extending its tracks from the present terminus thereof, to the Central Village of North Andover, so called.

WHEREFORE, It prays your honorable board for the right to construct, maintain and operate for street railway purposes, a single track of standard gauge, with necessary sidings and turnouts from the present terminus of its tracks at Cheney's Corner so-called, on Water Street, through Elm Street, to Main Street; thence through Main Street and by the Episcopal Church and the High School to the Air Line Road, so-called; thence through said road to, or near to, the Post office at North Andover Centre, a distance of about five hundred rods, or as may otherwise be determined by your honorable board.

And also for leave and right to erect and maintain upon the public streets and highways of North Andover over which the Company now has, or hereafter may lawfully acquire locations for its tracks, proper and suitable poles conveniently located as your Honorable Board may order, for the support of the wires and fixtures of said system, and to place and maintain upon such poles, the said wires and fixtures; and to lay and maintain beneath the tracks of the Company now built, or hereafter to be constructed, the neccessary return wiring, all properly secured; and to do all other things necessary, requisite, and convenient for the purposes above set forth.

And as in duty bound will ever pray.

W. B. FERGUSON, President.
ALBERT E. BUTLER,
JAMES H. EATON,
E. P. SHAW,
WILLIAM OSWALD.

Memorial Day.

The plans for Memorial Day were carried through as previously arranged by the committee. At 8.30 A.M., the procession left Water Street in the following order:—

Drum Major Devine.
North Andover Drum Corps,
Maj. Loftus, leader.
Co. L. Eighth Regiment Infantry, M.V.M.
Capt. Andrew Reeves, commanding;
Lieutenant F. A. Coan;
38 men.
Gen. Isaac I. Stevens Camp, S. of V.,
Captain George Curtis,
12 men.
Comrades of the Grand Army Republic,
H. A. Webster, Marshal,
6 men.
Teams bearing floral baskets.

The procession made the customary line of march. Prayer was offered at the G.A.R. lot in Ridgewood Cemetery, and the graves of the soldiers strewn with floral tributes from the hands of the comrades and members of the Sons of Veterans. After this mark of respect, the line was re-formed and retraced their steps homeward, arriving shortly after eleven o'clock. Only about half a dozen veterans appeared in the ranks at all, and the apparent apathy or listlessness so noticeable at the primary meetings was more clearly evident during the parade. Had it not been for Company L, the procession would have amounted to but little. The day's commemoration was fittingly closed by exercises at Stevens Hall, in the evening, over which Rev. H. H. Leavitt presided for the committee. An excellent concert by the Andover Brass Band, C. H. Newton, director, was an appreciated preface to the exercises. Rev. Elias Hodge, chaplain of the day, offered prayer. Rev. H. H. Leavitt in a short introductory message, presented George L. Weil, Esq., as the first speaker, who spoke of the lessons to be drawn from the war, and urged the present generation to look upon the day in its deepest sense. Music, song for the cornet, C. W. Bennett. Rev. George Walker was the next speaker, and discoursed upon the subject, "The men who make the State," saying that they should be intelligent, pre-eminently honest, brave, pre-eminently religious men, and should also be men of faith and obedience. Music, selection War Songs, Newton. Hon. N. P. Frye was next introduced, and in his address contrasted the past with the present. He said that the days of active soldiery were over, but the conflict was still carried on by the citizen soldier. All men were born free and equal, under the law, but socially, they were graded. At the doffing of the uniform at the surrender of Lee, the war did not cease, it was only transferred. Music, "Soldiers' Farewell." Rev. Charles Noyes gave the closing address, and entered largely into the political results of the war.

The band played finely the march, by Collins, "Black Prince," and "Marching Through Georgia," which closed the exercises.

A large audience was present. On the platform, with the speakers, were Hon. Moses T. Stevens, F. W. Frisbee, and comrades Reed, Phelps, Barker, Webster and Twombly.

Mr. John Plummer Foster, a life-long resident and honored citizen died last evening at 9 o'clock, aged 73 years. Funeral services will be held Monday afternoon.

Specimen Cases.

S. H. Clifford, New Cassel, Wis. was troubled with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, his stomach was disordered, his Liver was affected to an alarming degree, appetite fell away, and he was terribly reduced in flesh and strength. Three bottles of Electric Bitters cured him.

Ed. Shepherd, Harrisburg, Ill., had a running sore on his leg of eight year's standing. Used three bottles of Electric Bitters and seven boxes of Bucklen's Arnica Salve, and his leg is sound and well. John Speaker, Catawba, O. had five large Fever sores on his leg, doctors said he was incurable. One bottle Electric Bitters and one box Bucklen's Arnica Salve cured him entirely. Sold by Arthur Bliss' Drug Store.

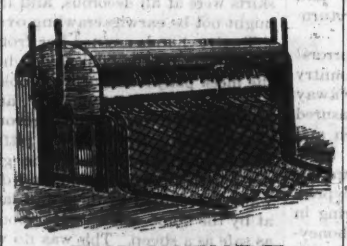
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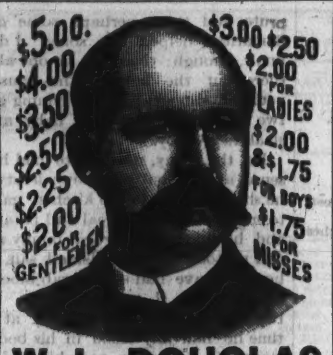
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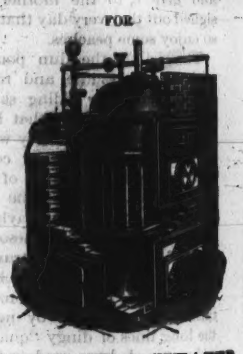
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